THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

...NDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

THE PIONEER on the Bengal Petitions to Parliament against the Rent Bill:

The two petitions which have been presented to Parliament against the Bengal Rent Bill have certainly been very skilfully drafted and deserve the most careful consideration. The first, that of the Behar zemindars, extends to no less than 67 paragraphs; the other, the joint memorial for Bengal and Behar, is shorter. Both the memorials, however, run on the same lines. There is not much that is new in them, and indeed from the nature of the case this was not possible; but the arguments against the Bill are marshalled and set forth with clearness and cogency. Indeed the general impression left on one's mind by a perusal of the papers is that the case against the Bill is made out almost too completely. The attack covers the whole Bill from beginning to end; there is scarcely a single section or provision in it that is not denounced. The whole leaves rather the idea of a clever pleader speaking from his brief and doing his utmost to damage the opposite side. A good story is told of Lord Erskine, then at the Bar, having made use of some insulting language towards the Tory House of Commons, which gave rise to a discussion as to whether he should be committed for contempt, which was no doubt what he desired. The debate was closed by Mr. Pitt's contemptuous observation that the House need scarcely trouble themselves about the learned gentleman's observations, as they were no doubt in his instructions. This is very much the impression left by the Bengal memorials. The case has been so thoroughly got up on one side that one feels it would not be fair to come to a decision without hearing the other. In spite of all this, however, there can be no doubt as to the soundness of many of the arguments brought forward, and indeed it is much to be regretted that the zemindars were not allowed an opportunity of stating these arguments before the Government had committed themselves as far as they have done.

Up to a certain point the Government was frank and invited public opinion, that is to say up to the point of Mr. Reynolds' delegation. But Sir Ashley Eden would not allow the public to see the Bill as it was last revised by him nor would Lord Ripon let the public see the Bill in the form adopted by himself and submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. The British Indian Association had more than once applied for copies, but they were refused. This policy of secrecy, we confess, we cannot reconcile with the general policy of publicity in legislative matters followed by Lord Ripon.

IN ANOTHER article our contemporary says:

One of the most telling parts of the memorials appears to be that in which the effect of making occupancy tenures transferable is dealt with. As has been frequently pointed out in these columns, this will injure the landlords without benefiting the cultivators. The persons who will buy up these occupancy rights will undoubtedly be money-lenders and indigo-planters. The mahajans or money-lenders will not cultivate themselves, but will sublet to an inferior class of ryots who will be mere tenants-at-will with no rights of occupany. The consequence will be that in a few years the settled ryot will have disappeared and the land will be held by non-cultivating *mahajans*; and the ryots under them, who will be the real cultivators, will absolutely have no rights at all. The provisions as to sub-letting will conduce to bring about the same results. Most of the other arguments brought forward by the zemindars have been already noticed in these columns, but we may take an opportunity of dealing with them hereafter more at length.

We would humbly invite our contemporary's attention to our article entitled, "Free Sale," in our last issue.

THE EAST on the National Fund movement:

We did not so long say much on it, not because we have no sympathy for the project but because we thought proper to reserve our opinions till we saw the full scope of the measure and the objects for which it was to be spent. As for ourselves, we fully approve of the measure, but we are not so sanguine of its immediate beneficial results as many appear to be. We are inclined to think that many many long years will roll over our heads before any good of practical political importance accrues from it. We ought never to be too sanguine, because too much sanguineness begets impatience and impatience spoils all good projects. We should never be called wise if we planted a tree to-day and expected it to bear forth the desired fruits in a week's or a month's time. We should not be so impatient of India's political and social regeneration as our school students are. We should not think that it would cost us no trouble to bring about India's regeneration. We ought not to be so much affected because one Surendra has been imprisoned. Of course, personally we are very sorry for the treatment our young patriot has received. But having the national good in our foremost thought, we ought to be prepared for such imprisonments of many a Surendra Nath and Narendra Nath before we may hope to acquire any political importance. We ought to know that the scale of political improvement is not so easy of ascent as many appear to think. There is scarcely any prosperity unmixed with adversity. On the other hand opposition is force, persecution is progress. Never was India so united in one bond of brotherhood as on the occasion of the imprisonment of Surendra Babu. Under the present circumstance of the country, all that we wish for is, equal and evenhanded justice. Such being the case, political agitation, most respectful, well measured and reasonable agitation would be of great practical good. How can we expect our governing nation to know all our grievances and troubles if we do not choose to represent them to those that are in power. Even when we are disappointed in getting justice, we should not despair, we must try again and again till we succeed. We ought to bear in mind the well-known saying, "if you will enjoy the fire, you must put up with the smoke." Even the English nation itself had to combat with numberless insuperable difficulties through centuries and centuries before it gained the power and pre-eminence in which we now find it. It is all very well to hope to get the fruit immediately after a project is set on foot; but who ever reaped the harvest before it was time for it? But to conduct such constitutional agitations requires funds and, we therefore hail with pleasure the proposal of Babu Surendra Nath. We fully sympathise with the projector of the National Fund there. But as to the practicability of creating a national fund, in the true sense of the word, and to the usefulness of it we have grave doubts. We think the time has not come when we will seriously think of creating an imperial fund and we purpose to shew our reasons in a future issue. We should commence to work on a small scale and who knows not, what mghtier things were done from small beginnings. With this view, we would begin with a province—each province must raise its own fund for agitation of its local questions.

Again:

Now the question is how to raise that fund? There is the difficulty. We must candidly say here, we have no very great faith in the efficacy of the measures suggested by Surendra Babu for the collection of the necessary funds. Surendra Babu may go from door to door and ask the *mundals moodies* &c. to pay their mite but we will only admire his zeal and devotedness. For had it been a question of small amount we might not have objected to what Surendra Babu proposes to do. But as it is a question of lacs and as such, our *mundles* and *moodies* can help us very little in the matter. Even granting that the requisite sum is raised from them, are these ignorant men in a position to advise us as to how their money is to be spent or know what we are about? We think the donors ought to fully realize the importance and usefulness of the purpose for which their help is required. It would doubtless cost an extraordinary amount of pluck and pains to collect a fund sufficient for the grand object in view. But we should suggest to our young friends that if they are really intent upon making this noble and important scheme a reality they must, in the very beginning, amass an amount the interests of which would be sufficient to meet all the demands of this useful scheme. Meaning no offence to any particular sect of our community, we deem it expedient to observe that, regular monthly contribution to any object, however noble it may be, is a practice we have learnt to sight. And the project will fail if the promoters of it are to depend upon any such monthly subscription for the existence and supply of funds. Even the zeal and earnestness of our present patriots we fear might dry up and the national fund project rot and fester in indifference and neglect. We can write and speechify loudly and some times bodly too, but we miserably want in perseverance and consistency. Recent experience has proved this. Our very bold and independent public speakers have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Such stinted empty sea fish patriotisms will never do at a time like this.

The *East* represents Eastern Bengal.

THE BOMBAY PAPERS contradict the rumour which had reached us to the effect that Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore will be promoted to the bench of the local High Court.

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to grant a pension of £250 a year from the Civil List to Mr. Mathew Arnold, in recognition of his distinguished literary attainments and of his eminence as a poet.

TUESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

IT HAS COME to light that an Assistant, a Guzeratti Shroff, in the Bank of Bombay, has for some time been systematically embezzling money of the Bank; his *modus operandi* being singularly audacious. He has been employed in the Bank for eight years, and it was his duty to receive and pay money to the customers. For this purpose, he was daily entrusted with sums varying from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 13,000 or more, for which he accounted at the close of the day's business to the Deputy Shroff. On the 8th ultimo, he presented a statement purporting to show that he held on account of the Bank, Rs. 17,712 in cheques. The Deputy Shroff asked to see them and he produced two cheques for Rs. 212 only. He then confessed that he was short in his cash by Rs. 15,500; and that he had, for some time past, been appropriating the Bank's money to his own use; and squaring his daily balance by showing ficititious cheques. The Deputy Shroff then insisted upon the money being refunded. The culprit gave him promissory notes and sold all his own and his wife's ornaments; but was subsequently arrested by a warrant and brought before the Magistrate. He was remanded, bail being refused. The full extent of his peculation is not known. Rs. 15,500 is the result of only one day's transactions.

THE RECENT RAINS we are glad to read have sufficed to allay the apprehensions that were felt of a famine in the Punjab; and if proper rains fall at Christmas, there will probably be a very good rabi.

THE FOLLOWING is the judgment of the Assistant Commissioner in the Lahore Assault Case, Mrs. Abbott *vrs.* a native gardener:

In this case, the accused is charged, under section 323, Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing hurt to one Mrs. Abbott, on or about 18th ultimo. Mrs. Abbott states that she was driving on the morning in question, in the Taxali Gate Garden, when the road, being narrow, her buggy broke off some pomegranates. The accused, the gardener, came up and stopped her horse. She offered to pay for the pomegranates, but the accused would not let her horse go. She got out of the tum-tum with the intention of striking the accused with her whip when he snatched it out of her hand and struck her two blows with his fist on her neck and face. She appeared in Court with the marks of two blows apparently inflicted by his fist. Her evidence is corroborated by that of her ayce, a little boy, Imamdin, and, to a certain extent, by that of one Mota, to whom she complained of the assault immediately after its occurence. The accused denies the assault, and says that Mrs. Abbott plucked the pomegranates and struck him when he objected. His evidence corroborated by two witnesses, Walidad and Hema, who state that they saw the accused struck by the complainant across his back two blows with her whip. The accused, after the complainant had filed her charge, filed a counter-charge. On the day he filed the countercharge I examined him, and found no marks at all of violence. Considering that the statement of the complainant is borne out by the marks on her face, by the evidence of two witnesses, and that it is in the highest degree improbable that a respectable English-woman would come into Court, and bring an entirely false charge against a native: also that the accused made no complaint of his assault till after Mrs. Abbot had filed her complaint, and that then he had no marks of violence upon his person, I feel bound to accept Mrs. Abbott's statement of the case as the true one. The accused no doubt received certain provocation. Taking this into account, I think the ends of justice will be satisfied if I order him to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

For the sake of the *Saheb-logues* we regret that cases of this kind should come into court. No native would dare touch the person of an English lady if she should remain the angel she is and ought to be.

THE MAHOMEDANS of Madras under the presidency of the Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C. I. E., have established a branch of the National Mahomedan Association in the capital of the Southern Presidency.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Simla about the end of October; and will go on a trip through Kashmir, *via* Jummoo and Srinagar. His Excellency will probably stay for a couple of days at Lahore, on his way down; and will arrive at Calcutta on or about the 1st December.

THE FOLLOWING are the principal features of the proposed Appellate Benches for the Punjab:

There will be Divisional Benches of two District Judges hearing important first appeals, and their decision will be final, unless they differ, or some difficult point of law is raised in which case an appeal will lie to the Chief Court. All first appeals, in which the sum or value of the property in litigation exceeds Rs. 5,000, will be made to the Chief Court. In cases of the Small Cause Court class where no such Court exist, one Judicial Assistant or Subordinate Judge will be the Court of Appeal.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

MR. BLAKE has given the following notice of motion for next session:

Mr. Blake,—East India (Peasantry).—To call attention to the impoverished condition of the people of India, especially of the Peasantry; and to move, that an humble address be presented to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire and report as to whether the present system of administration is advancing the welfare of Her Indian subjects, and whether consistently with the maintenance of a state of prosperity, they are able to sustain the existing burden of taxation.

THE PIONEER has the following:

All hope or expectation of the Bengal Rent Bill being disposed of during the next winter session of the Legislative Council has now, we understand, been abandoned by the Government. The excitement and agitation its passage occasions, and which may be expected to increase, have their undoubted danger, but are still not, without their uses, in further impressing upon the Legislature—if that now be needed—the grave importance attached to the Bill by the vast population which it concerns. Proofs of the difficulties surrounding the Bill, and especially—as we pointed out not long ago—of the utter unsuitableness of any general measure of legislation for all Bengal, are daily accumulating; and the more the proposals are discussed and deliberated the less likely is permanent mischief to arise, compared to which the mischief of the Ilbert Bill is utterly inconsiderable.

We hope the rumour is true.

THE Russian newspapers speak their mind very freely about the grant of a subsidy by our Government to the Amir of Kabul. They observe that the English are fools to part with their money in this way; and that it would show much more sense if we asked Abdul Rahman to give us a subsidy. This, they say, is what Russia

would have done. We commend the observation to the notice of His Highness the Amir. The Czar, the Russian press points out, makes both the Amir of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva pay a heavy contribution every year to the Russian treasury, to pay off the cost of past wars. The *Rooski Courier* says that to give the Amir of Afghanistan so large a sum is to raise him from the rank of a vassal to that of a powerful ally, whose friendship must be secured at any cost. The *Odessa Vestnik*, however, thinks that the object of the subsidy is to show Russia that Afghanistan is a part of the Indian Empire.

MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH, it is stated, will not visit India this year. He has invited his cousin, Thackur Singh Sindhawalla, to visit him in England.

ANUNDIBAI BHAGAI, lately a student of the Female Training College at Poona, who had accompanied Pundita Romabai to England, took her life with hydrocyanic acid on the 14th of last month. She had been very cheerful and had written a letter the day before, but it is said that for some time before she left India she was liable to violent attacks of excitement.

THE DISASTROUS tidal wave in Java called an unprecedented ebb of the sea on the coast of Ceylon. Many boats and larger vessels were stranded, and the hulk of an old founder d steamer was exposed to view. By a telegram from Colombo, too, come the first particulars of the catasrophe :—"Sixteen volcanoes appeared between Kakataru and Sabini. The Singopan Island split into five pieces. The detonation was heard at Singapore and Saigon. Batavia was in darkness for a day and night, through fine dust falling. The whole district is an ashy desert ; the cattle are foodless and a famine is imminent, the population starving."

THE WORLD hears that the Queen was anxious to invest Miss Florence Nightingale with the new Order of the Red Cross, and invited her to Osborne for the purpose ; but the heroine of the Crimean war begged to be excused, on the score of ill-health.

IT IS stated that the Department of Public Instruction in the Punjab proposes to publish a paper or magazine, devoted to the interests of education in general, and in the Punjab in particular.

THURSDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

A RANCHER correspondent writes :

You are doubtless aware that Ranchi is an important station in the Chota Nagpore Division, being the seat of the Commissioner and that of the Agent Governor-General, south-western frontier, besides it is the centre of trade of this part of the country. Such being the case it is necessary that the postal arrangements for this place should be a little more satisfactory than what it is. The Calcutta Mail comes in very irregularly sometimes at 8 A. M., sometimes at 1 or 2 P. M. of the 3rd day. In the rainy season the hour of arrival is still more uncertain. With this defect in the existing arrangement we hear that it is proposed to change the route and bring the Ranchee Mails by way of Hazaribag which will increase the distance by 15 or 16 miles. We hope the postal authorities will take the trouble to consider the matter well before changing the route for a little saving.

ANENT the Ilbert Bill controversy a correspondent points out that sections 45 and 76 of the Criminal Procedure Code allow native Magistrates jurisdiction over European British subjects. Even second class native Magistrates can imprison European offenders as landowners under the sections referred to. Section 2 of Act II. of 1853 provides that "every person whatever may have been his place of birth or his descent shall be subject to the same laws, regulations and procedure, and to the same jurisdiction as if he were a native of India."

WE HAVE received a copy of the annual report of the Agricultural Society of Bijnor for the year 1882-83. Among the important works done by the Society during the year were the diffusion of useful agricultural information, introduction of improved agricultural implements, improvement of indigenous staples, introduction of new seeds improvement of stock and suggestions for irrigation.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED some time ago the receipt of a copy of Miscellaneous Algebraical Examples and Problems with neat and easy solutions by Babu Bhobun Mohun Sen, teacher, Julpiguri Zillah School. The book is well calculated to prove a useful guide to students who are weak in figures. The solutions are really neat and good.

WE HAVE BEFORE US a brief history of India in Bengali, by Babu Nanilal Mukerjea, a teacher of the Government Normal School, Calcutta. The book has been compiled on a new plan and is well adapted to patshallas and vernacular schools It begins with a description of the natural and political divisions of India, and gives a sketch of the abodes of non-Aryans and a topographical description of some of them. The history of the Maharattas is given in detail with an account of Mysore and Oudh. The British period is brought down to the administration of Lord Ripon. In the appendices are given sketches of the Hindu and Mahomedan periods of Indian history. The writer has given a physical and topographical account of all the places mentioned in the history. The language of the book is easy.

THE BENGAL PUBLIC OPINION on the National Fund :

First the plan was made public before it had been properly thought out and matured; and the result is no body knows definitely what is all about. If the leaders of the movement had fully matured their plan before making it public, we are sure, it would have commanded the sympathy of all parties. The extremely painful, but not altogether unjustifiable position, taken up by the *Hindoo Patriot*, might then perhaps have been prevented ; and every thing would have probably gone on as smoothly as one could wish. The very first utterances of the leaders of this movement alarmed the wealthier of the country, and led them to view it with suspicion. We do not care to discuss here, whether there were any sound reasons for this alarm, we state the simple fact; and we believe the leaders of the movement themselves are to a very great extent responsible for it. At least, they gave the zimindars some excuses for taking up a hostile position.

Another serious mistake was committted by entrusting the carrying out of the resolutions passed by the public meeting, at Annath Babu's Bazar to the committee of the Indian Association. This Association has a claim on the gratitude of the nation for the signal services it has rendered to them, but nevertheless it cannot be said to represent all the conflicted interests of the naton. It is an open secret that the Indian Association has fully identified itself with the interest of the ryots, and as such it can never be said to represent the zemindars, which last might naturally look upon any movement the entire management of which had been entrusted to this body as likely to be opposed to their class interests.

A "RICE TROPHY" is one of the sights to be shown at the Exhibition. The expression is ambiguous, and therefore it may be explained that the trophy is to consist of a large column on which over 5,000 specimens of rice will be exhibited, each specimen being enclosed in a round glass bottle with a neck of a conical shape. The neck will be attached to the column, and the globular portion of the bottle filled with rice will alone be exposed to view.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the last annual report of the Taltollah Public Library, Calcutta. This is a small but growing institution. The managing Committee consist of several good and worthy men and we make no doubt that under their fostering care the Library will flourish.

FRIDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

THERE was a meeting held at Exeter in support of the policy of Lord Ripon's Government. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's speech was *the* speech on the occasion. We will give a few extracts from it. Referring to the opposition offered to the Ilbert Bill he said :

That Bill was a small measure in itself, and but for the important principles involved it would be impossible to account for the vehement opposition which it had excited. (Hear, hear.) Judging from the violence of that opposition they would imagine it possible that nine-tenths of the Anglo-Indian gentlemen in India spend their time in the Police Courts. (Hear, hear and laughter.) They were paying a very bad compliment to themselves, and had so far forgotten themselves to pay a very gross y bad compliment to their ladies, because they were very fond of saying that delicately nurtured English girls were to be brought up before Police Magistrates. (Laughter and cheers.)

AGAIN :

It might be a matter of indifference to Mr. Rivers Thompson, installed in his palatial residence in Calcutta; but he asked them whether it was not a most serious hardship to the officer concerned—whether it was not a breach of the equality which such Native gentlemen had a right to expect under the Covenants of their service and the Proclamation of 1858—whether it was not one of those things of which not only those gentlemen themselves, but all their countrymen behind them, had a right to complain and feel indignant ? Cheers.

FURTHER :

Then it was said by some of their opponents that there were in India false cases because of a good deal of false evidence ; that, therefore, it was undesirable to invest Native Judges with jurisdiction over Europeans. (Laughter.) He was not aware after all that there was much more perjury in India than in this country—(cheers and laughter). All had heard and read something about the great Tichborne case, for instance. (Laughter.) It was not for him to say on which side the rights and wrongs of that case might lie, but no one could possibly deny that perjury of the most astounding character was committed. (Hear, hear.) He would not go into that question. But even admitting for argument's sake that they were worse off in India in that respect than we were in this country—how did that help the opposition ? Cheers. They did not question the impartiality of Native Magistrates ; then how could they with any consistency or reason argue that because there was a good deal of perjury in India, therefore it was indispensable that every case should be tried by foreign Judges, who must of necessity be less acquainted with the people and their ways—(cheers)—and who must be very imperfectly acquinted with the language of the country. (Cheers.) Was it arguing like rational men to suppose that Native Judges and Magistrates who were born in the country, and who had sprung from the people—that those men would not be able to weigh the evidence of their own countrymen or to discriminate between truth and falsehood as well as their English colleagues ? Cheers.

REFERRING to the minute of the High Court Mr. Ghose remarked :

The Judges said it was a natural feeling for people to wish to be tried by their own countrymen, but it was a most dangerous lesson to teach in India. (Hear, hear). He would like to ask their Lordships what they would think if a population of 250,000,000 said it agreed with the Judges, that it also shared that natural feeling, and demanded that the Government and Legislature should respect that feeling in its case just as in that of a European nation. (Applause) What would then become of European Magistrates and the Judges throughout India, who enjoyed such large salaries, and who, for every one European case brought before them, had to deal ten thousand Native cases ? Most of them would find their occupation entirely gone if the principle insisted upon by the Judges of [redacted] rt was to be rigidly enforced.

SIR JOHN PHEAR thus complimented [redacted]

It was almost impossible to understand [redacted] men of the type, culture, ability, and attain[redacted] Mr. Ghose had exhibited, should be debarred [redacted] had arrived at places of high trust in the serv[redacted] from exercising equal privileges from positions [redacted] ility with their English colleagues. (Hear, hear.) What they had heard that night afforded a sufficient negative to that argument.

Mr. Ghose's speech at Exeter surpassed in merit that of his at Willis's rooms.

SATURDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

MR. J. H. BATTEN, brother-in-law of Sir John Strachey, has come forward with a letter in support of the Ilbert Bill. He addressed a letter to the Exeter Hall meeting, from which we give the following extracts :

At the present time the *very few* Native gentlemen on whom it is proposed to confer the same criminal jurisdiction in the interior of the country which is now exercised in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are highly educated men. full of European civilization, and for the most part graduates of our English Universities, or Barristers of our London Law Societies.

Even if, as many think, Lord Ripon was somewhat premature in anticipating too soon the close of Sir James Stephens' comprise of 1872, surely the time could not be very far off when, according to the principles of Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation in 1858, distinctions of race, color, and creed should *at least* disappear from the *Indian selected Civil Service.*

WE HAVE received a copy of the last annual report of the City College. We congratulate the managers of this College on the success which they have achieved.

THERE WERE 168 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 15th September, of which 9 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 53 from fevers, 6 from accidents, 11 from pthesis and asthma, 16 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 56. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 5. The average of daily mortality was 24.

IT HAS been ruled that Native soldiers, dressed in uniform, are not to remove their boots and shoes on entering a room, to make a report, or on other duty. This is common sense.

THE PIONEER gave currency to a rumour that the Calcutta Trades Association had issued a circular to its members calling on them to abstain from attending any public ceremonials at which the Viceroy may preside. There is not a tittle of truth in this rumour.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a contemporary from Sholapore on Monday, the 10th instant, says :—

The appearance of the sun this evening at 6-15 was green, the moon being up at the time, and a shower of rain falling—a peculiarity hitherto unknown to, or perhaps unobserved by the oldest resident people here."

A SON OF MARS, Captain Rogers of the King's Dragoon Guard residing in Meerut, whipped a pleader of the High Court for not salamming him. He was hauled up before the local court and the Cantonment Magistrate, Col. Plowden, convicted him and sentenced him to a heavy fine. The Cantonment Magistrate thus begins his judgment :

I hope it is not out of place for me to remark that it is to be regretted for well known public reasons that at this particular time, this should have occurred.

The judgment was appealed against but the appeal was rejected. We hope the Commander-in-chief will take notice of this case.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, September 18.—It is announced that General Bouet has arrived at Hong-Kong, and that military operations in Tonquin have been suspended until the arrival of the French reinforcements.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram this morning that Sir Henry Bulwer has sent an ultimatum to Cetewayo, demanding his surrender within ten days ; otherwise troops will advance to arrest him.

19.—Mr. Gladstone has taken a voyage to Norway and visited Copenhagen, where he met the Emperor of Russia at various entertainments. The Foreign press comment much on this circumstance, but the English press attach no importance to the incident. A denial has been given to the statement contained in the telegram to the *Daily News* that Sir Henry Bulwer had sent an ultimatum to Cetewayo.

21.—Mrs Gladstone arrived at Gravesend from his visit to Copenhagen yesterday.

Paris, September 17.—The Marquis Tseng and M. Weddington arrived here to-day. M. Challemel Lacour has been granted leave of absence, and M. Ferry, in the meantime, conducts the Franco-Chinese negotiations. This is considered as an indication of peace.

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18.—It is announced from Tonquin that serious differences have arisen between the Civil and Military authorities there. The press here recommend that there should only be a single command of the expeditionary force. A further reinforcement of a thousand men started to-day.

19.—It is announced that Admiral Courbet has been appointed Commander of the expeditionary forces in the whole of Tonquin, superseding General Bonet.

20.—Marquis Tseng has telegraphed to Pekin the result of his interviews with M. Ferry, but has not yet received a reply.

Sydney, September 20.—A Conference of the colonies will be held there at the end of November to adopt a scheme of federation with a view to the annexation of New Guinea and other islands. Great dissatisfaction is felt throughout Australia at the policy of the Colonial office.

Cairo, September 20.—Sir Auckland Colvin had a farewell audience of the Khedive to-day after which he took his departure.

MR. AND MRS. JOUBERT invited many of the *elite* of native society of Calcutta to an "At Home" on Friday last. Both the host and hostess were most attentive and amiable to their guests. This pleasant party was a fortaste of what will come on at the time of the Exhibition.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Progress and Condition of the Government Botanical Gardens at Saharanpore and Mussoorie for 1882-83. 2. Report on the Police administration in the Punjab for 1882. 3. The Indian Contract Act, No. IX of 1872 together with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes, Table of Contents, Appendix and Index. By H. S. Cunningham M. A. and H. H. Shephard, M. A. 4. The Limitation Act with notes of cases. By. R D. Alexander C. S. 5. The Practice of the Presidency Court of Small Causes of Calcutta with Notes and an Appendix. By R. S. T. McEween. 6. Memorial of the Landholders of East Bengal to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India with notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. 7. Exercises in Algebra with solutions in four parts, Part 1 A.—By Chunilal Seal. 8. A Brief History of India including the Hindu Mahomedan and English periods in Bengali. By Nanilall Mookerjea. 9. Annual Report of the Agricultural Society, Bijnour, for 1882-83. 10. A Brief Survey of the Constitution of the Indian Government in Bengali, Part I. By Bamapada Mookerjea, M.A. B.L. 11. Charubodh Byakarana—or an Easy Grammar in Bengali. By Jadubkrishna Chuckerbutty (3rd Edition.) 12. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 153, September, 1883. 13. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine No. 5, May, 1883. 14. Heera Probha—a story in Bengali Nos. 1 and 2. 15. Arjya Durshana—a Bengali monthly, Vol. IX, No. 1. for Bhaddur 1290 B. E 16. Bundhu—a fortnightly Bengali Journal Vol I, No. 2. 17. The Analysis of the Indian Limitation Act, XV, of 1877. Published by Rai Ramchandra, Delhi. 18. Self-Denial or Lives of Patriots and Philanthropists. By Jogendranath Bandopadhya Vidyabhusan M.A.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, the 24th, 26th and 28th Insts., respectively, at 5 P.M.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 25th Inst., at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Faraday's Explication of Arago's Rotations. The Inductorium.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J. C.I.E., on Thursday, the 27th Inst., at 7½ P.M.

Subject: The Study of the Sun-spots by means of the Spectroscope.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 29th Inst., at 3 P.M.

Subject: Silicon and Boron.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1883.

THE INDIAN POLICY OF THE MINISTRY.

ON the 21st ultimo Sir Stafford Northcote, in his place in the House of Commons, sharply criticised the work of the present Session. In the concluding portion of his speech he made a severe attack upon the Indian policy of the Ministry. He began by drawing attention to the determination of the Gladstone Cabinet to give an annual subsidy to the Amir of Kabul. It is needless to say that on this point Sir Stafford Northcote succeeded in making out a strong case against the Ministerial policy. All right-thinking persons will agree with him that we require some further explanation of the course which has been adopted by the Government. In a recent issue we have shown clearly that the mere grant of a subsidy to the Amir would not exclude Russian influence from Afghanistan; and that so far as this object is concerned the twelve lakhs to be given annually to Abdur Rahman would be literally thrown away. Sir Stafford Northcote next attacked Lord Ripon's domestic policy, taking of course, the Ilbert Bill for his text. He recognised the importance of adopting measures to establish a proper system for the admission of the Natives to a share in the administration of justice; but at the same time he strongly insisted that the Government is bound to show due consideration for the interests and the feelings of the Europeans in India. The reconcilation of these two objects, he argued, was a matter of considerable delicacy and difficulty; and he opined that the Government has raised a storm which was perfectly unnecessary and has thereby thrown back the question of the proper employment of Natives instead of advancing it. Sir Stafford Northcote did not condesceud to explain how the two objects which he mentioned could be reconciled. Lord Lawrence has pointed out that whenever anything is attempted for the Natives of India the Europeans raise a howl and oppose the 'policy of Government with all their might, and their opposition find sympathy in England. Sir Stafford, however, took up an unassailable position when he protested against giving Indian questions a party character. "We are," he observed, "very imperfectly informed on many questions that have arisen, and I should deprecate any thing that would interfere improperly with the action of the Indian Government; but so far as expression of opinion on this side of the world could go, I would be most anxious to impress upon those responsible for the conduct of Indian affairs the very great delicacy and difficulty which appears to us to be in the way they are now pursuing." Sir Stafford Northcote propounded the mysterious doctrine thus in managing Indian affairs, the first consideration should be—what is due to the many official Europeans in India. Does the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons mean to say that the interests of 250 millions of people or one-fifth of the whole human race inhabiting the surface of the globe—should be subordinated to those of a handful of Europeans not excluding 30,000 or 40,000 who have come out to India to make their fortunes? If this be Sir Stafford Northcote's meaning we must frankly confess that it would be sheer waste of time and energy to argue with him.

Mr. Gladstone warmly defended the Indian policy of the Ministry. As regards the payment of a subsidy to the ruler of Afghanistan, he pointed out that the names of Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo were associated with the rendering of pecuniary assistance to the Amirs of Kabul True, both Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo granted arms and money to the Amir of Afghanistan, but then time has demonstrated the utter uselessness of this policy It is absurd to talk of excluding Russian influence from that country by the payment of a subvention to its ruler. No amount of money and arms would induce the Afghans to fall in with British views if once their indepeudence of action seemed threatened. Referring to Sir Stafford Northcote's contention that in the conduct of Indian affairs great attention ought to be paid to the sentiments of the Anglo-Indian community, the Prime Minister remarked:—"Well, Sir, I have had much to do for a long period with a series of questions, and I am not aware at this moment of any series of great reforms which have been brought about by the courage, wisdom and foresight of the British Legislature in respect of any portion of this empire which reforms have had the favour and support of the resident English community. I do not remember that the abolition of slavery had the support of those residents in the West Indian colonies whose opinions, from their experience and knowledge were undoubtedly of considerable weight. I do not remember that the establishment of a responsible Government in India of that new system of relation with the Colonial institutions which has completely established harmony where before there was perpetual discord—I do not remember that the establishment of responsible Government and that introduction of political reform were treated in the colonies by those who, up to that time, laid claim to what was called the British party, and represented themselves as having monopoly of loyalty—I do not remember they ever received those reforms except with opposition. In 1862 the Government of Lord Palmerston re-united the people of the Ionian Islands with those of their own race, of their own religion, of their own feeling and condition but there was a British party there, and that British party from point to point resisted every thing that was proposed for the benefit of the people. Sir, it is the same thing all over the world; and it is not because there resident English communities are made up of people who are worse than ourselves. Do not let it be supposed I have any accusation to make against them; but their position is less favourable than ours for forming a comprehensive judgment. They are doomed almost to narrow modes of examining these questions and we are compelled to look on the course of history and over the surface of the world. They each of them look at themselves in relation to persons whom they feel to be in energy and certain practical effects inferior to themselves and there is a tendency to indulge in a spirit of ascendencywhich it is the businesss of this House and of this Legislature, and the business of a patriotic Governor-General with wisdom and care but with decision to modify and check." Well said. If no reforms ought to be effected in the system of Indian administration unless they are approved by the Independent Britons, we may rest assured that none will ever be made. Whenever the Government has proposed to make any concession, however small, to the children of the soil, the Anglo-Indian community have resisted it to a man. If India is to be governed in consonance with the sentiments and interests of Independent Britons, the Government should formally announce the abrogation of Her Gracious Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. Mr. Gladstone continued:—"This is not the first time that such a state of things has existed. Go back to the time when Indian natives begun to be entrusted with judicial functions; go back to the time when the liberty of the Press was enacted in India; go back to the period of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Macaulay and you will find that the storm which has arisen in India, violent as it is, is less violent and less menacing by far than the storms which then arose. And so it will be in the future. * * You have not to go back very far when any idea of any rights or capacity on the part of the natives of India was regarded as most unnatural and monstrous. Happily, we have outlived that. But we have some other superstitions to outlive. We have a work before us in the performance of which undoubtedly the powers and capacity—the moral as well as intellectual capacity—of this country will be severely strained. I confidently believe we shall continue to go on steadily and steadfastly in that path, and I am persuaded that if we are enabled so to do we shall more and more, from year to year, realize the debt of gratitude we owe to those Governor-Generals of India, those eminent men of whom we have had many, who have fought and laboured hard among the crushing details of their high office to inculcate their fellow-countrymen the broad principles of generosity and justice towards the vast population under their charge and rule." Noble words these and worthy of the high-minded and eminent statesman who uttered them! They will find an echo in the heart of every true-hearted Briton.

THE GREAT MISSIONARY CASE.

HOWEVER much we might regret that the dirty linens of this case were washed in the sun, we must admit that it is calculated to do great good. Mr. Hastie under a paintul sense of public duty has rendered an important public service. We have never had much faith in the proselytizing character of the Christian

Missions in the East. We are free to confess that as educational agencies these Missions have conferred great benefit upon the country, that they have imparted a strong impetus to high education, and that they have in this manner contributed much to the intellectual and moral advancement of the people of India. The revelations made in this case painfully confirm the impressions in the native mind as to the proselytizing character of the missions. The inner life of a leading Mission has been unveiled, and what scenes are presented to the view!

We observe that some people blame Mr. Hastie for dragging such dirty things into light. We do not, however, see how he is open to blame. He might have been hasty in the steps he had taken, but if he had honestly believed what he had heard, and he plainly says that he did believe it, he would not have been true to his religion, to his Mission, and to himself by sealing his tongue. But *he* did not rush into court. He had communicated with those whom he considered it his duty to acquaint with what had come to his knowledge. It was Miss Pigot, whose indiscretions in more ways than one have been the cause of the whole mischief. Of course one could not blame her for bringing the suit, as her object was to vindicate her character, but judging by the result we would have been glad if she had not placed herself under the fiery ordeal of a court of law. As to whether she has merited the fate which has overtaken her there seems to be difference of opinion. The three English morning papers of this city have pronounced against the judgment in strong and emphatic terms, but native opinion we must confess does not endorse their verdict. We do not by any means approve of the tone and temper of the Judge, but as far as we have been able to weigh the evidence we cannot help saying that his Lordship is substantially right. We give credit to Mr. Norris that whilst he had started with a bias against Mr. Hastie, as his random remarks at the outset shewed, he exercised a wonderful self-control and brought his mind to a thoroughly impartial mood as he approached the end. Some find fault with Mr. Norris for coming to a hasty judgment, but we do not agree with them. There is much truth in the saying that our first impressions are generally the best, and as Mr. Norris has given his opinion hot and hot, it cannot be denied that it is thoroughly honest and sincere. The learned Judge has disallowed the plea of privilege and confined himself to the plea of justification. He thus categorically puts the issues; "First of all, there is a question arising from the alleged relations between Miss Pigot and Mr. Wilson. There is a matter of justification arising from the alleged relations of Miss Pigot with Kali Churn Banerjee. There is a matter of justification with regard to the alleged ill-treatment of the girls, and there is the evidence in the matter of Mr. Hastie in his statement of disregard of social proprieties." On all those points except one the Judge has found for the defendant. His Lordship thus finds with regard to the relations subsisting between Miss Pigott and Mr. Wilson:

There may have been the greatest possible friendship of the purest conceivable character; but I can not bring myself to believe that this friendship was of that purely platonic character which it is stated to have been. When I look at all the circumstances of the case, Miss Pigot's going to the house for the last time that she might have a photograph on her mind of the appearance of Mr. Wilson's room in order to describe it to his wife, I am bound to say I do not accept it and cannot believe it, specially when she admitted to me shortly afterwards that she had been alone with him in his room only a few days previously when the recollection must have been as fresh in her mind as anything could have been.

With regard to the relations between Miss Pigot and Babu Kali Churn Banerjea the learned Judge says:

I will now refer very shortly to the evidence as regards Kali Churn Bannerjee. He has attempted to account for his frequent visits to the Orphanage by his regard for Miss Pigot, his having to help her in various matters connected with her works, and having to stay to attend various meetings. All I can say is that I am not satisfied that his visits are at all satisfactorily explained. It is a strange thing that his wife has not been called. If she is a Christain woman, there could be no difficulty about her being called, and if the relations between Kali Churn Banerjee and Miss Pigot are of the character they are said to be, the evidence of his wife would have been the strongest corroboration. She could have said: "I knew my husband was engaged all day at the Courts, and I knew that rather than leave his children to come home alone or send a ticca gharry for them, he took his own gharry and brought them home." And what is a still more cogent fact is that these children for whom he cared so much were never seen with him in the verandah, or in the drawing-room, or anywhere else. Then, again, the niece has not been called; she is a Christian girl, and her evidence would have thrown a flood of light on the question whether he went to the school to bring his children home. I do not say that he did not go sometimes to take his children home, and that he did not stay sometimes in order to attend meetings. But I say that the evidence of his going there and going to her bed-room, satisfies me that his relations with Miss Pigot were not of a proper character. I must admit that at first I was very much struck with the way in which Kali Churn Banerjee gave his evidence. It made at the time of the evidence-in-chief a great impression on me. That expression was much removed in cross-examination, and, of course, it was almost entirely removed by the piteous spectacle that Miss Pigot presented in the witness-box. But I ought to say with regard to the evidence of Kali Churn Banerjee that a man of his position and experience, his knowledge of dealing with cases, and the opportunity he had of preparing himself for what he knew must be an ordeal, and considering that his whole future was at stake, it would be paying a poor compliment to a talented Bengalee pleader of the High Court, taking into consideration the experience he has had, he did not present a very creditable appearance in the witness-box. When a man has so much at stake as he has had, unless there are documents put before him, it very often happens that very little impression is made on such a man by cross-examination. A witness may leave the box unscathed by cross-examination, and yet leave an impression on the Judge or Jury that he has not been speaking the truth. I did, however, notice a certain unwillingness to meet my eye, and a wandering of the eyes over the spectators. I think the defence has substantially succeeded, and the evidence of Mr. Wilson and Kali Churn Banerjee has, on their own cross-examination, broken down; and what little firm superstructure here was remaining was entirely removed by the evidence of Miss Pigot, I am bound to say I cannot attach any importance to it. It was given in the most deplorable manner, and in a manner that left no doubt on my mind that it was not true.

This strong expression of opinion gathers great weight when we recollect that the Judge at the outset was predisposed in favour of the plaintiff. The evidence must have been too strong for him to resist, and he therefore changed his opinion. On one point only the Judge said that the defendant could not prove his justification. His Lordship remarked:

I have already said I am not of opinion that cruelty has been made out. There were gross charges which would entitle the plaintiff to a verdict unless they were completely justified by the defendant. He has failed upon one point,—one comparatively small point in my judgment,—and I think his own counsel must admit, in regard to the charge of beating a Burmese lady. There is no evidence whatever of that, and that would be sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict. I, therefore, order that the defendant pay damages amounting to one anna, and that each party bear their own costs.

At the same time we agree with the Judge that cases of this kind ought to be tried by a Jury. His Lordship said:

I consider it a great misfortune, and a most deplorable circumstance that an action such as this cannot in this city be tried by a jury by even, if neces sary, a special jury. I think it is much to be deplored that the task of deciding a case such as this should, under any conceivable circumstance ever be left to one man, however experienced, however thoroughly competent, however quiet, self-possessed, and reticent, even to such a man, I don't think that such a duty should even by the consent of the parties ever be left. I deeply deplore that the decision of this case has rested solely on me, and I do hope and trust that that which has not unnaturally caused a vast amount of interest among many circles of this city will be brought under the notice of the Legislature' and bring them to pass a very short act, which shall have the effect of remedying this state of things

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We concur. We hope the law will be amended as suggested by the learned Judge.

We abstain from making further comments, because comments are unpleasant.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

THE history of the Bengal Rent Bill reminds one of the well-known saying—put not thy faith in princes? The recent memorial of the landholders of East Bengal practically hinges upon this good old saying. They thus begin: "It was in June 1875 that the zemindars of East Bengal, to their misfortune be it said, sent a petition to the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, asking for greater facilities in the realisation of arrears of rent, the present law having practically been found very tedious and expensive." In reply Sir Richard said: "In the event of legislation being contemplated on a future occasion, he has little doubt that the arguments now submitted will receive proper consideration." Sir Richard Temple, however, laid down the sceptre without practically doing any thing. In 1877 he was succeeded by Sir Ashley Eden. The first shot that Sir Ashley fired on the subject was the following letter to the Government of India, through Mr. Secretary Reynolds, dated April 1877:

"The replies which have been received to the circular in which this Government invited an expression of opinion on the Bill sufficiently show that under the present procedure, the recovery of rent by legal process, even when the arrear is not disputed, is so tedious and costly as practically, in many cases, to involve a *denial of justice*. If the ryots of a village combine to offer a passive resistance to the landlord by withholding all payment of rent, he can only realise his dues by a suit in the Civil Court against each individual cultivator. It is the object of the ryots to delay a final decision as long as possible, and the procedure of a Civil Suit affords them many facilities for doing so. In the meantime the Zemindar, though thus kept out of his own dues, is compelled to pay Government revenue on pain of losing his estate, and, under the pressure thus put upon him, he is sometimes obliged to accede to the demands of the ryots and to forego claims which he would have been able to establish under a more expeditious legal procedure, or he is forced to borrow money at ruinous rates of interest to enable him to meet the Government demand."

The result was the introduction of a Bill into the Bengal Legislative Council by Mr. Mackenzie for the purpose of facilitating the recovery of rent. In introducing this Bill Mr. Mackenzie thus spoke:

"The law's delays are, we know, proverbial, but the delays of a Bengal rent suit in a Bengal Moonsiff's court are more than even proverbial philosophy can make palatable. Notwithstanding the fact that in about 75 per cent. of the suits for arrears of rent the claim is not really contested, the Zemindars and other rent receivers have too often found themselves unable to recover their just dues without submitting to a process which entails costs that they may possibly never recover, and delays that are frequently embarrassing and ruinous, and even when the Zemindar has got his decree, it by no means follows that he has got his rent."

"The Zemindars are on their part not merely not unwilling but anxious to have this portion of their case taken into separate and final consideration. The Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts have thrown upon them the responsibility of collecting with their rents and paying into the treasuries all that portion of this fresh local and provincial taxation which falls upon under-tenants of every degree. If they cannot recover this easily and effectually from their tenants, they must, under penalty, pay the amount themselves—a position which the State *is obviously bound to render* as little burdensome as possible. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, as he has informed us immediately on his assumption of office, and in accordance with the last views of his predecessor, pressed upon the Government of India the necessity of early legislation to facilitate the early recovery of undisputed rents and to improve the law for execution of decrees in rent cases."

Again:

"In 1859 the legislative pendulum swung quite the opposite extreme. Summary arrests of defaulters were forbidden. Distraints were so fenced in with difficulties as to become quite impracticable. Zemindars were prohibited from compelling the attendance of their tenants to settle accounts or pay their rents, and both parties were relegated to formal suits in the

Courts, at first in that of the Collector, and since 1869 in that of the Civil Judge. It was the opinion of many competent Judges, even at the time that this re-action *was too violent*; that sufficient consideration was not given to the difficulties of the Zemindar's position; that the character of the ryot, say for instance in Backergunge, is not by any means so "child-like and bland" as to warrant the confidence which the law places, in his anxiety to pay his rent as it falls due. As I explained to the Council before the difficulties of landlords have *become greater year by year*, while the pressure put upon them by Government has *become heavier*, and they stand now urgently in need of assistance from the Legislature."

Referring to the new obligations cast upon the zemindars to collect the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess Sir Ashley Eden admitted the obligation of Government to offer them facilities to realize rent. Mr. Reynolds thus wrote to the Government of India under instructions of the Lieutenant Governor:

But it is clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that if responsibilities of this kind are thrown upon the landlords, the Government is *bound in equity* to give them corresponding facilities for realising the amounts which they are entitled to recover from the ryots."

But has the Government proved true to its word? No! Mr. Mackenzie's bill was dropped, a Commission was appointed to revise the Rent-law generally, Bill after Bill has been prepared, but no facility is given in these Bills for the recovery of rent. Far from simplifying the procedure even the most important provision in the Procedure Bills of 1876 and 1877 has been omitted. Sec. 9 of the Bill framed in 1876 and section 4 of that framed in 1879 provided that the amount sued for should be deposited in Court before the tenant would be allowed to put in his defence. This salutary provision has been omitted in the subsequent Bills. On the other hand, as the landholders of East Bengal in their memorial to Government say, the provisions of the new Bill are of "such a one-sided nature as to deprive the zemindars of their most cherished rights, and thus by weakening their position, gradually pave the way for their extinction as a class." So much for the promise of Government to assist the zemindars by facilitating the recovery of rent.

One of the principal reasons which have led to the introduction of the present Bill is the desire of Government to stop eviction of tenants. But is eviction after all largely resorted to in Bengal? We emphatically say—no! In the first place the zemindars are unwilling to oust old tenants, and in the second place the courts are unwilling to order eviction. "*C*," a correspondent of the *Englishman* at Suri, who has been writing a series of very able letters to that paper on the subject of the Rent Bill, gives "the following figures, which give the statistics of ejectment cases in the 42 districts under the Calcutta High Court for six years previous to 1880":

Year.	Ejectments cases in the Civil Court	Ejectments cases in the Revenue Court.	Total.
1875	1,753	251	2.004
1876	2,192	238	2,420
1877	1,332	310	1.642
1878	829	454	1,283
1879	1,274	337	1,610
1880	1,480	349	18,29
Grand Total ...	8,860	1,939	10,799

The correspondent remarks: "The average total number of cases for each year is 1,799—this gives an average of 42·83 cases nearly for each district. Now, Sir, I venture to say that this small average of forty-two cases does not indicate, in the smallest degree, any abnormal variation of temperature in the relations between the two classes." And yet it is urged that eviction is general in Bengal, and that it has grown into an evil, which ought to be put down with a high hand. But it is clear from the records of the courts that although the zemindar has the power of eviction, he exercises this power as moderately as possible. The fact is that no zemindar wishes to disturb his tenant unless he becomes too turbulent and too troublesome. And yet the very moderation of the zemindars is being used as a weapon against them. So much for consistency.

DR. HUNTER ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THERE seems to be an impression, chiefly fostered by Indian officials, that Lord Ripon by introducing the local self-government scheme is going to revolutionize the Indian system of administration. Nothing could be a greater mistake than this. His Lordship is doing nothing new—he is simply building upon the old foundation. The change in itself is not very great—the powers to be conferred upon the people are not at all large. The substantial features of the scheme were clearly explained by Dr. Hunter in an able and lucid speech on the Self-Government Bills for the N. W. Provinces. He said:

"The Bill accepts the existing system of district boards in the North-Western Provinces, and provides them with local boards as agents acting under them. But, in thus giving hands to the district board with which to do its works, we are told thatthe Bill has deprived the district board of its head. The meaning of this is that the Chairman of the district board will no longer be necessarily an official appointed by Government, but may, under certain conditions, be elected by the board itself. Those conditions, however, afford ample security against evil results from so moderate a change. In the first place, a district board must, at a meeting of not less than three-fourths of its whole members, determine whether the Chairman shall be elected or be appointed by the local government. The condition requiring attendance of three-fourths of the whole members although of an effective safeguard against hasty or partial elections, seemed to me at any rate, to be unduly stringent. But, after the careful consideration given to this question by the Local Government, and as local experience shows that this safeguard can be practically carried out in the North-Western Districts, I think that no true friend of self-Government should withhold his assent from a condition which those best acquainted with the North-West believe to be requisite for the successful working of self-government in those Provinces. The second safeguard consists in the circumstance that, when a chairman has been elected, the approval of the person so selected rests with the Local Government, and, in the event of an unsuitable election, the Local Government shall appoint as chairman such person as it thinks fit. The third safeguard resides in the right reserved to Government of nominating a portion of the members of the local board, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole. The fourth safeguard is to be found in the provision that every resolution passed by a district board shall, within ten days, be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district. A fifth safeguard rests in the efficient but well-guarded powers of inspection, suspension and control vested in the Commissioner of the division and eventually in the Local Government. I do not think that any one can carefully read this Bill without coming to a conviction that its provisions represent the best results of local experience, and that they take ample security against any dangers which might arise from the increased responsibilities now assigned to the district board.

It will be thus seen that thes[illegible] greatly minimize, if they will not n[illegible] power to be conferred upon the l[illegible] elect their own chairman.

Let us now consider the duties[illegible] over to the local board:

"Those responsibilities are of a very [illegible] character. The list of duties made over to the district boards include much of the daily work of rural administration. The evils of the undivided reponsibility borne by Indian officials have long been recognised, and have received fresh illustration in the most able of popular accounts of India by Mr. J. S. Cotton, which has just reached this country. But, in regard to the duties and powers of district boards, this Bill has been based on the past experience of district officers in the North-West, not upon theories or first principles. The construction and maintenance of public roads, wells, waterworks and certain local buildings; the management and inspection of schools, hospitals, markets, cattle-pounds, staging-houses and public ferries; the regulation of encamping grounds for travellers; the licensing of State carriages; the conduct of local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience; and the relief of the people in time of scarcity or famine, are among the duties entrusted by the Bill to the district boards, under rules and conditions to be laid down by the Local Gavernment. Some of these duties have alraedy been conducted by district boards; but hereafter the district boards will have an inducement to efficiency and economy which they did not possess before. For any balance unexpended at the end of the year from the sums allotted to them by the Local Government will no longer be swept back into the Provincial Treasury. Such balances will form a fund to enable the district board still more efficiently to carry [illegible] duties; and the more economically it performs its work each year, the better will be its financial position at the beginning of the next.

Properly speaking the local Boards [illegible] after a few ditches, roads, dispensaries [illegible] schools, and this is considered a revolutionary move! This is declared to be taking away the legitimate authority of the district officer. This is considered to be opposed to the traditional policy of the British Government. This is said to be politically dangerous! This is regarded as the first sign of the dismemberment of India from the British empire! We only wonder how otherwise able and sensible men could be so blinded by prejudice or carried away by passion. If they will but open their eyes and look into the real character of the measure dispassionately, they will find that there is nothing revolutionary in it. On the contrary they will wonder that so much hue and cry have been raised against it. They will see that it is after all a logical sequence of what has already been done, and that it will no more revolutionize the Indian system of administration than change the climate of India. It is as Dr. Hunter has shewn a very small measure, though a step in advance, and as in the case of the Ilbert Bill so in this we must feel thankful for small mercies. We do not blame Lord Ripon for this; we feel assured that his Lordship would have gone much further if he had the loyal and hearty co-operation of all the local governments and local officers.

THE ILBERT BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

AT THE fag end of the session there was something like a debate in the House of Commons on the Ilbert Bill. The opportunity of the Indian Budget was taken for the debate. The ball was opened by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett. He was, the reader will recollect, panting for breath for some time past to vent his spleen against Lord Ripon. Foiled more than once in his attempt he succeeded this time. In a long set speech, bitter and intolerant, he inveighed against Lord Ripon and the Bengali in particular. He thus reviewed the Viceroy:

Were the right hon. gentleman and his Viceroy prepared to drive their countrymen [illegible] and baggage out of the country which they had rescued from war and tyranny, for that would be the only logical and practical outcome of the argument as to anomalies? As the Judges of Bengal stated in their most convincing report, the anomaly involved in the present state of the law was merely one instance of a state of things on which the entire structure of Indian [illegible] depended. The Bill did not extinguish anomalies, [illegible] brought them out in clearer relief. Did England allow native officers to lead her troops? Did she allow native [illegible] to man her entire [illegible] Government appoint a native [illegible] Dared they give a native Judge [illegible] English men and women? In view of [illegible] of India to England, he affirmed that the [illegible] of British statesmen should be to maintain and [illegible] and power to Britain who imposed [illegible] government, liberty, justice. Equality with the [illegible] race she could not enjoy. [illegible] was one of the superior qualities of England in arms, in state craft, in commerce, in administration, and could only be kept under the British flag by the maintenance of that undoubted superiority. Did any one think that the same qualities that made the English people the civilizing race of the world could be given to the Hindoos? Could they be made courageous, honest, the incorruptible? When gentlemen like Mr. Lalmohun Ghose came here and prated about the rights of man, and the equality of native and European, they conveniently suppressed the tremendous inequalities which their own civilization was based upon and which they cherished as their dearest heritage.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett thus vented his [illegible] against the poor Bengali:

Of all Eastern products the Bengali Babu was the most unpromising and unlovely. He had a supple character and a glib tongue; of solid and generous qualities he was devoid. Such were the men who hoped to make a good thing out of the agitation, and who were inflaming the minds of the populace against English rule. His argument had hitherto been mainly based on the weakening of British authority throughout India which this change would tend to bring about. But there was a very practical danger to the European settlers and merchants. The characteristic vice of Eastern litigation was perjury. The subornation of witnesses was not altogether unknown in England, but it was a fine art in Hindostan. Europeans in remote corners of India, especially in Assam and the tea growing districts, where they were far from European communities and surrounded by an alien population, would be helpless if tried by a native magistrate. They would be overborne by the stream of lying witnesses, and the magistrate might easily be prejudiced against them. He would not understand the English feeling or mode of life. An English clerk or artisan, for

example, or an engine-driver or a warehouseman would be quite at the mercy of his enemies in a distant province.

Happily language like this calls for no answer. The poison carries its own antidote. To right-minded men such violent language is simply disgusting. We are exceedingly sorry that there are hon'ble members of Parliament, who are so forgetful of England's noble mission in the East, and regard the natives of India as lower than the brute creation. We are, however, disposed to attribute this feeling more to party rancour than deliberate opinion. Mr. Stanhope also condemned the Ibert Bill, but he argued the question as a gentleman. Lord George Hamilton in attacking the Bill propounded this strange doctrine. "In his opinion our government of India was strong as long as it confined itself to the discharge of paternal and autocratic power, protecting the large masses of the people from the predatory instincts of a small warlike minority; but it would become weak the moment they instituted local self-government, because the Western idea of self-government was based on the fact that the people of a community were equal and more or less homogeneous in race, which the people of India certainly were not." Bravo! Keep down the natives as hewers of wood and drawers of water, and all will go on well! Sir George Campbell replied in support of the Bill. He said: "They were told that in India people were liable to false charges, but if they had competent native Judges and Magistrates, they were the very men to sift out the truth or falsehood of charges made by the natives." Certainly the natives are better fitted to sift native evidence than the Europeans. Sir George, however, wantonly attacked the Bengal Chief Justice. He said: "The head of the Court, was an old Tory lawyer, who had, in an unconstitutional manner, sought to rouse the zemindars against a measure proposed by the Government, declaring that he prayed that Bengal might never be subjected to the horrible system of confiscation which had been introduced into Ireland." Nothing could be more unjust than this attack. Are the Bengal zemindars mere children and do they require the prompting of the Chief Justice to understand their own interests? The Chief Justice has discharged his public duty by criticizing the Rent Bill, but the zemindars had long before raised their voice against it. But let that pass. The Marquis of Hartington as the responsible minister, who had sactioned the Bill, made a vigorous speech in defence of it. His Lordship thus gave the history of the sanction:

Members were probably aware of the character of the Council of the Secretary of State in this country. It was not a Council of a Radical or revolutionary character. If it had a fault it erred perhaps too much on the side of timidity and it was not at all likely to consent to anything of a dangerous character. Yet the introduction of this Bill was assented to by the Council of the Secretary of State without revision and without protest. It might be supposed that it was not fully considered. On the contrary, every one who was aware of the procedure of that Council, knew that no measure of this kind could pass the Council without being thoroughly considered and thought out. In the first place, it had to be submitted to the scrutiny of a committee composed of those members of the Council who were supposed to be most specially conversant with the subject, and then a copy of the despatch was placed in the hands of every man before it was discussed at the Council, and no question of this kind could possibly be decided without being fully brought before every member of the Council. Every one who had experience of that body must be aware that the idea of the Council sanctioning anything of a dangerous character was absolutely ridiculous. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Hartington put the question of the extension of native jurisdiction very fairly. His Lordship said:

It has always been admitted that they are specially fitted for judicial functions, much more so than for executive or administrative functions. If you are going to employ them at all it is necessary that they should be employed in responsible positions, and the effect of maintaining the present disability is that natives when they arrive at a certain grade must either be placed in the districts where Europeans are not to be found—that is, in the poorest and worst districts, or else if they are appointed to districts where there is a European population, in the case of a European being accused, the witnesses and all concerned must be sent out of the district to a distance, perhaps, of hundreds of miles. (Hear, hear.) If it were now proposed for the first time that native Judges should have jurisdiction over Europeans, I could understand that the European population might enter a very strong protest against it. But the fact is that long ago native Judges have been appointed in the principal cities, and the power of native Judges to try prisoners of all descriptions is precisely identical with that of European Judges. (Hear.) They have exercised those powers, not only without complaint, but by the universal testimony of those who have experience of the matter to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. (Hear, hear.)

It is said that the case is different from that of the country districts, because in the cities those powers are exercised in the presence of a vigilant European Bar and a vigilant public opinion. But the fact is that wherever Europeans go a public opinion is created. Owing to daily increasing intercourse and to the extension of the telegraph there are probably but few places in India where European counsel cannot if necessary, be obtained, and where some public opinion does not exist.

His Lordship characterized the minute of the High Court as "an offspring of partizanship." His Lordship thus concluded:

The hon. member for Lincolnshire said that it was the policy of the Romans to carry the privilege of Roman citizenship wherever they went. That is, in my opinion, precisely what we are trying to do by this policy; we are attempting to extend to a few of the best natives of India the full privileges of British citizenship; we are attempting to bring a few of them within the rights and powers and privileges of governing themselves as they might be able to govern themselves under a native administration (hear, hear); and if it is wise to attempt to do this, surely it is wise to trust to them thoroughly and to invest them with all the powers necessary to place them on an equality with those with whom they are equal. No doubt the discussion which has taken place may lead to some reconsideration of the details of the Bill—the full reports have not yet been received [hear, hear]—but it would be an error, a fatal error, to withdraw it. (Hear, hear.) Much of the agitation has proceeded from the non-official class in India, and I must point out that they are not responsible for the government of the country, and if we are to be influenced in any considerable degree by their representations we must find some means of revising the form of government so as to invest them with responsibility. I wish to say, in conclusion, that Lord Ripon has the hearty and complete support of his colleagues at home. (Cheers.)

The opponents of the Bill did not make any motion on the subject. So far the debate was in favour of the Bill.

STOCK NOTES.

WHEN the Stock Notes scheme was first announced in the Financial Statement for 1882-83 by Sir Evelyn Baring, we felt no hesitation in saying that it would never prove successful. Time, the great vindicator of truth, has shown that we were no false prophet. The Government of India has been driven by the very force of facts to admit that the scheme for borrowing from *bona fide* local investors the amount required annually for Productive Public Works has so far been any thing but a success. In a Resoluation recently recorded by the Government of India in the Financial Department we read the following:—"Up to the present time, the sale of these notes has not been large; the people has not as a rule become familiar with them; they complain of the difficulty which they must experience in attempting to recover the value of lost notes. There is no ready sale when a holder of stock notes wishes to dispose of them; they can only be got rid if at a sacrifice." The Resolution, of course, does not state that the amount of Stock Notes which has been sold up to date has been forced upon the Syndicates formed under official pressure in the Central and the Upper Provinces. "But these facts," as the *Pioneer* pertinently observes, "are now so well known that, perhaps, reference to them was then needed." Shortly after the publication of the Financial Statement for the current year, we called upon the Government of India to obtain from the various Syndicates a statement shewing the amount of Notes sold by them and the class of persons to whom it has been sold. Such a statement would be extremely interesting; but the Government has not yet shown any desire to obtain and publish it. How the Stock Notes have been disposed of by the Syndicates in the North-Western Provinces is thus explained by a District Officer in a letter addressed to the *Pioneer*:—"The raising of subscriptions for the Agra College enabled the Muttra Seth to dispose of a few thousands of his quota, but this was a purely fictitious demand not likely to be repeated. A few Municipalities have invested the proceeds of small plots of land in Stock Notes, but the outside public will have none of them." This is only too true.

The Government of India has found it absolutely necessary to devise some means for making Stock Notes popular. We are told that since the introduction of the scheme various objections to, and suggestion regarding, the notes have been made. One of the chief objections to Stock Notes is that they are practically non-transferable. The holder of them can only find a purchaser at a heavy discount when he wishes to sell. To remove this difficulty it was suggested that Stock Notes should be receivable in payment of Government demands. But this suggestion cannot be adopted for the simple reason that "Government could not run the risk of having large portion of the total issue of Stock Notes returned upon its hands at any moment, the cash balance of the public Treasury being proportionately reduced." Again, if this course were adopted Stock Notes would not essentially differ from Saving's Banks deposits. Another suggestion was that a market might be created by authorising the sale of Stock Notes to the public at the Presidency towns, by making the interest payable there. But this is also condemned by the Government of India. The Resolution says:—"If a market of Stock Notes were created at the Presidency towns, it is possible that there might be intereference with the ordinary promissory notes of Government. Stock Notes, however, are at a considerable disadvantage as compared with promissory notes. The interest coupons cannot be enfaced for payment in England, the denominations of the notes are small and the interest is payable only once a year. It is believed by some that these disadvantages are sufficient to prevent the competition of Stock Notes with the ordinary 4 per cent. stock, of Government. If, however, by authorising the sale of Stock Notes in Presidency towns a market should be established, in any thing approaching the same sense in which there is market for Government promissory notes, it is possible that there would be interference with the ordinary stock of Government. There are many purposes of temporary investment which would then be served by Stock Notes equally as well as by promissory notes and so long as Government offered to persons entrusted with the sale of Stock Notes a discount of one per cent. part at least of demand for promissory notes would be removed. Any market thus established must necessarily be a market for buyers as well as for sellers; and as the selling price must always necessarily be below the Treasury price, the inevitable result would be that there would be fewer demands upon the public treasuries than if no such market were in existence. It would follow from these arguments that the creation of a market for Stock Notes at the Presidency towns might not be desireable in the interests of Government Loans or of the Stock Notes scheme itself." There can be no manner of doubt that the creation of market for Stock Notes in the Presidency towns will interfere, to an appreciable extent, with the stock of the Government. Moreover, it would be complete departure from the original intention of the scheme, which was to place within the reach of the masses in the rural tracts a mode of investing their petty savings instead of hoarding them. The most serious drawback to the popularity of Stock Notes, according to the Government of India, is the delay that must occur under existing rules before the value of a lost note can be recovered. The Government of India holds that if a claim on account of a lost Stock Note is made in good faith it should be met in a similar spirit; and that the fact of tried respectable persons putting their names to an indemnity bond would prove such good faith. This is certainly a move in the right direction. But we must again frankly tell the Government, that do what it may to popularise the Stock Notes, the experiment will end in failure and the scheme will have to be abandoned. The theory on which it is based—namely, that the masses at present keep their savings idle in precious metals simply because they cannot invest small amounts in Government stock—is utterly untenable, as we have shown in these columns over and over again. The Stock Notes scheme clearly shows what poor knowledge our rulers possess of the actual circumstances of the people they govern.

CONTEMPT AND CRITICISM.

DOES the use of language calculated to lower the dignity of and detract from the *respect* due to a court of justice necessarily constitute a contempt of court? We invite the reader to consider the terms in which our three morning contemporaries have criticised the judgment of Mr. Justice Norris in the Great Missionary Case. We give them below.

The *Statesman*, says :

That a great miscarriage of justice has occurred through the incompetency of the Judge, must, we think, be the general feeling of the community. The inability of Mr. Norris to deal with the case satisfactorily, was evidenced at every stage of the proceedings. Instead of possessing the rare combination of qualities required in a case which would tax the utmost powers both of judge and jury, Mr. Norris is conspicuously wanting in the attributes we seek for in each. As judge, he really did not seem to know what was evidence, and what not; what ought to have been received by him, and what excluded; while as a juryman, he seemed to be ready to give a verdict alternately for one party or the other, half a dozen times over, during the progress of the case. A most unsatisfactorily managed trial has ended in a great miscarriage of justice, and if the scandal should but lead the judges to represent the necessity of changing the procedure, so as to bring such suits under the protection of a jury, as they are at home, the public will derive one good at all events from this most painful case.

The *Englishman*, which is less impulsive, remarks :

We have now studied the judgment carefully, and the result has simply been to confirm the amazement with which we first heard of the decision.

In our opinion, there is not a particle of credible testimony in this case that tends in the least degree to support the allegations contained in the libels.

In other words the Judge has given decision without duly weighing the evidence.

But the *Indian Daily News* is the most outspoken of all. It devotes in its last Tuesday's issue no less than five leaders to the subject. We will cull a few passages from them :

It is the misfortune of this Judge that he appears to possess no sense of judicial reserve, or judicial dignity. He is impulsive to a degree; he is open, in a very rare way, to the impressions of the moment; he lacks the faculty of analysis; and whilst he possesses, in an eminent degree, the qualities which would make a successful advocate in criminal cases, the very possession of those qualities makes him a mistake when on the Bench.

If he had wished to contrast what ought to have been with what actually took place, he could not have been more successful. His own words are the severest criticism that that could be passed upon his conduct of the trial.

All through the case, however, he had reminded both sides that it must be finished before the vacation, and towards the end, when this appeared doubtful, he declared he would cancel his leave. Now remarks of this kind ought never to fall from the Bench. They assume that the convenience of the Judge is a matter of paramount importance, and if they do nothing else that is mischievous, they create wrong impressions—impressions which a man holding in his hands great decisions ought to be specially careful to avoid.

The decision seems to us ludicrous and ridiculous. If it has any meaning at all, it means that plaintiff and defendant are both strange charecters, *arcades ambo*. But in dealing with the evidence, the Judge seemed unable to measure the effect of ill-will or dislike. He also seemed unable to measure the strength and persistence of dislike when once it may have entered upon a pursuit.

We need not give more extracts. We will not say that the above criticisms are not legitimate. We only wish to draw attention to the distinction drawn when remarks of this kind appear in native papers. Compare the language we have quoted above with the same that appeared in the *Bengalee* regarding Mr. Justice Norris, for which its editor suffered two months' imprisonment. We do not justify the language of the *Bengalee*, particularly its allusion to Jeffries and Scroggs, which was the unhappiest cut of all, but we ask whether the language we have extracted above is less calculated to bring the Judge into contempt than the language of the *Bengalee*. We are of opinion that the Judges ought not to be held above criticism; that they are as much liable to err as other mortals, and ought therefore to be amenable to public criticism; that in fact the tribunal of public opinion is higher than the tribunal of mundane justice. It is necessary for the well-being of Society that the tribunal of public opinion should keep in check the tribunal of justice. But our Anglo-Indian contemporaries ought to bear in mind that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If they have a right to free criticism, so have the Native papers, but this is what they do not always understand or admit.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE WANT of rain in Beagal for the last few days is causing anxiety and alarm. If it does not rain soon, the amun crop we fear will seriously suffer.

THE DURGA PUJA holidays are at hand. We are glad to learn that the Exchange Banks will close their offices on this occasion. We hope the Bank of Bengal will follow this good example.

THE FOLLOWING notification appears in the last *Gazette of India* :

In consequence of unforeseen delay in printing Examination papers, the University Examinations in Arts of 1883 will be held on the undermentioned dates instead of the dates notified in the *Gazette of India* of August 11th and 18th, and *Calcutta Gazette* of August 15th :—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts, on Monday, the 17th December, and following days.

Applications from Candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 17th November.

G. BELLETT.
Registrar.

THIS IS REALLY too—too bad. Reuter's agent commits mistakes in telegraphing the result of opinions on the Ilbert Bill, and the extreme opponents of the Bill connect the Government with it! If public criticism should take such a perverse and malicious turn,—can it command respect? This is what our Anglo-Indian critics do not seem to consider.

ON A REVIEW of the proceedings of Government regarding the examination of candidates for appointment in the subordinate executive service the Lieutenant-Governor has decided in admitting to the examination in January 1884—(1) All Sub-Deputy Collectors of whatever grade, who have passed the Native Civil Service Examination. (2) All Sub-Deputy Collectors of whatever grade, who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to observe that the Eurasians of Madras unlike the DeCruzes of Calcutta stick to their leader, Mr. White. At a recent meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, the following resolution was carried unanimously :

"The Eurasians of the Madras Presidency and such domiciled Europeans as have joined the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India being loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India resolve to stand by the British Government of India in the cause of law and order."

Mr. White thus addressed his constituents :

"The Ilbert Bill does not affect them (Eurasians) for they are now under Asiatic Criminal Jurisdiction everywhere, and it is absurd to suppose that they will be allowed the same immunities as have been enjoyed by Europeans; domiciled Europeans are deliberately putting the the razor to their children's throats in joining the outcry, for the only status their children have for higher official employment is that conferred by the Act of 1870 which made them natives of India."

Again :

Supposing the clamour succeeds to its extreme limit, do men understand how far they are going? Is authority to be transferred from duly constituted Governors, and handed over to irresponsible European agitators? What bargain, under seal, are they to strike with the Eurasian and domiciled European community, or will they convert it into a lower caste? Is a new Slave Power to arise in India? We are all agreed that Brahman domination was the curse of the country. Cannot people discover the beam in their own eyes? Is England likely to tolerate such a state of thing, or come down upon it with its mighty, crushing force? Who is to be the future Emperor or great Mogul of India? Is it to be Mr. Branson or Mr. Atkins, of the Behar Planter with his two hundred add old sabres? I tell you to night that this agitation, pure and simple, against the Ilbert Bill has reached the ridiculous stage, and in a month or two it will be laughed out of court.

Bravo! Would that the Eurasians of Bengal could understand their own interests!

THE ZEMINDAR of Goverdanga in the district 24-Pergunnahs, a young man of exemplary habits and character, was charged by the local Police with torturing certain persons, who had been suspected of having stolen some valuable gold ornaments and jewels from his house. The following important facts were elicited from M. Pratt, the District Superintendent of Police :

Did you hear Mr. Pargiter say that if the point was pressed, it being a warrant case, he would have to compel the attendance of Girja Babu, but he did not see what objection there could be to his being absent? I did not.

Did you suggest to call the attention of the Court to a particular section of the Criminal Procedure Code with reference to this? I did.

Did you insist on the case being either postponed till he was well, or his attending? I did; but I take no responsibility on myself for anything I did in Mr. Pargiter's Court.

On whom then do you put the responsibility? I acted under the instructions of the District Magistrate.

Were you aware that the zemindar came down on the second day of the trial still very ill, and handed in a certificate from Dr. Coates of his being ill? I was aware of it.

Do you remember it was opposed at your instance? Yes; I do. I remember having given orders, under instructions for Girja Babu's attendance.

Did you get a communication from Mr. Stevens to the Joint-Magistrate on the subject of the zemindar's attendance? I got one to the Government Pleader and not to the Joint-Magistrate.

Beyond your desire to see Girjo Babu in the dock, was there any special reason for his attendance? I was acting entirely under instructions, and, knowing the wishes of superiors, I suggested his attendance. I had not the least interest in any other way.

Are you aware of the complaint made against the Police in May last? I received a complaint.

Was it not a part of the complaint that the Police were in the habit of staying at nights in houses [illegible] and that robberies were rife all over the town in consequence? It was a general complaint against the police. The first complaint was received in May from the Vice-Chairman of the Gobardanga Municipality. In consequence of the petition I transferred some of the men. Gopal, the manager of Girjo Babu, made a similar complaint to me in May.

Did he say to you that almost all the constables were neglecting their beats; that some of them had mistresses with whom they spent the better part of the night; while others were residents of the place and scarcely stirred out of their houses; that one constable, Shaik Faizoo by name assaulted a railway man in the bazaar on a false charge; that owing to the absence of a constable from his beat a gentleman's house was burnt and reduced to ashes, drunken riot and house tresspasses at nights were of frequent occurrence. Gopal did not mention any particular instance of bad conduct but made a general complaint, for which reason I did not take notice of it. He made a petition to the Inspector-General in which he mentioned about the way he was treated by me. I received it and sent it on to an Inspector to enquire into the other allegations. I was not called upon for an explanation, and I did not reply.

Three things are established from the above :—I. The Police had been complained against by the zemindar's agent. II. The Police had a chief hand in bringing the charges against the zemindar. III. The Police Superintendent was most anxious to see the zemindar in the prisoner's dock, but he says that he had been acting under the orders of his official superiors. The zemindar has been acquitted by the Judge and Jury. We reserve remarks till we see the evidence in full.

WE THANK Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. for a copy of "the Practice of the Presidency Court of Small Causes of Calcutta under the Presidency Small Cause Court Act with Notes, and an appendix" by Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The compilation is excellent. The law has been set forth clearly and intelligently, and the notes are copious, correct, and appropriate. No practitioner of the Small Cause Court should be without a copy of this work.

WE ALSO thank Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., for the following books :

I. The Indian Contract Act by H. S. Cunningham M. A. & H. H. Shephard M. A.

II. The new Limitation Act with Notes, by R. D. Alexander.

The first named book is the most exhaustive on the subject and fully sustains the high reputation of its compilers.

The last named book will be found by the legal profession as a useful companion.

A MONSTER horoscope in Bengali by Babu Tariney Persad Niogi has been placed before us. Its contents are thus summarized :

I. *a* Two pictorial representations of the human [illegible]
b, The sign (marks) of Royalty according to the [illegible] of Palmistry.

II. *a*. Pictorial representations of the planets and [illegible] satellites.
Pictorial representations of the male and female planets and satellites according to the science of Astrology.
Astrological castes of the planets and satellites.
Planetary influences on the human system and their duration.

III. *a* Pictorial representation of the Zodiac.
b. Pictorial representation of the influences of the planets in different divisions of the Zodiac on different parts of human body.
c. Astrological denominations of the divisions of the Zodiac.
d. Astrological nature of the constellations.
e. Positions of greatest influence of the planets.
f. Planatery influences on the stature and general make of man.

IV. *a* Astrological representation of the 27 constellations.
b. Astrological names of the fixed stars in each constellation
c. Astrological extent of the constellations
d. Groups of stars in each constellation.
e. Astrological nature of the constellation.
f. Determination of the natal zodiacal sign and the [illegible] [class] of man.
g. Naming according to the natal zodiacal sign—by means of constellations in the ascendant.

V. *a* Pictorial representation of the influence of the moon on the human system on different lunar days.
b. Determination of lunar and solar attractions on different lunar days.
c. Regulation of food according to different lunar days.

d. influence of external objects on the human system on different unar days.

VI. Astrological connection of the metals and other external objects with the planets and stars and the curing of diseases by them.

Astrological relations of the planets with one another.

General influence of the planets and the determination of fortune of man.

...mination of the evil influence of the moon.

...logical marriage regulations.

...y yoga or the proper use of life.

...ical representation of *Shatchakra-Bheda* or ...ody.

...Her Majesty the Queen, Lord ...Napoleon I, Alexander the Great, Rama Chandra, ...Krishna and other celebrated personages.

The horoscope is written on yellow colored paper pasted in sheets extending over 600 feet in length when unrolled. It is a curiosity and ought to find a place in the forthcoming Exhibition. We hear that the author had placed it at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee, but his offer has not been accepted, because it is written in Bengali, which the spectators from Europe will not understand. But we believe it is quite fit to attract the masses of Bengal, to whom the language of the horoscope will be intelligible.

In his inaugural address at the laying of the foundation stone of the building of the City College Mr. Justice ...esh Chunder Mitter ...went out of his way and preached the abolition of the Presidency College. He said :

"...struck the speaker ... had ... and, I am glad to ... whether, after the success of the new institution, having regard to a number of institutions ... Calcutta, there is any necessity for the continuance of the Presidency College as this city. We were aware, and the fact was known to all, ... influence of the Presidency College costs the ... a good deal. It was a question for consideration whether the annual cost of the Presidency College might ... to useful purposes." Cheers.

...nit, arrived for the ...cy College. There ... maintained in the ... in order to keep up ... tion, and the Presidency College applies that model.

...R BHATTA, the first ... Judge of 24-Pergunnas, an impartial and ... witness by virtue of his position, ... published a pamphlet in which he has ... the principles of the Bengal Tenancy ... The discussions are more like an elaborate ... than a controversial essay. At the outset ... writer says :—"I will confine myself within ... corners of the Regulations themselves and ... not look into anything said or written by ... however high, either before or ... the settlement, unless it has the force of ... interpretation." He is quite right. We ... look to the precise language of the law, ... to the *ipse dixit* ... Permanent Settlement ... introducing the ... The ryots ... and we ... a party ... Bhatta in reply ... called "obl... the zemindars ... petitors of ... about it? On the ... many of them ... pay the ... required of them ... in a ... their ... hold to be held that ... Regulation I of 1793 chronicles? Those ... entitled to object the assessment were paid ... under Sec. 44, Reg. VIII. of 1793. Some of them ... "disqualified proprietors" such as minors, lunatics, ... set forth in clause 3, Sec. 8 Reg. I, and yet their ... permanently settled. Lakhirajdars and Mokurrorees ... either dispossessed or their land assessed either ... settlement or by the Zemindars under clause 3, Sec. ... and Sec. 15, Reg. VIII and Reg. XIX. and Sec. 18 ... XXVII. of 1793 and Ghatwali lands were similarly ... (Sec. 61, Reg. VII. of 1793). Again Sec 60, Reg. ... declares the powers of all proprietors of land including ... reserved certain leases. Were these Lakhirajdars ... exempted in that arrangement and ...

... pass, Babu Nuffer Chunder ... thus describes the legal bearings and ... of the Permanent Settlement and subsequent Regulations :

"They were called the proprietors of land" in sections ... and Reg. I of 1793. Their right was called "property ... right in the soil" in Sec. 4 Reg. I 'property *in the soil*' in Reg. VIII of 1793, whereas talookdars had no such ... and were not therefore entitled to a separate settlement (Sec 7, Reg. VIII.) Yet these talookdars had the rights of receiving rents from the ryots and of letting land to under-tenants or ryots. So that the words "proprietor" and "proprietory right" meant something more than a right to receive rent and let the land. As has been shewn before the phrase "proprietor of land" included valid lakhirajdar also and can not even a lakhirajdar be said to possess the "fee simple rights" of an English landlord?

(2.) The revenue payable by them was permanently fixed (sections 3 and 4 Reg. I.)

(3.) They were empowered to transfer their property by sale gift or otherwise without the previous sanction of Government (section 9 Reg. I.). Some opponents of Zemindars urge that fixty of the Government revenue was all that was intended by the settlement. If so, why this provision in the same document? Was not sale for arrears of revenue another object of the Permanent Settlement, and if so how could it be effected unless the estates themselves were declared saleable, and how could they raise money on the security of the estates for purposes of improvement if they were not expressly allowed to mortgage them?

(4.) They were empowered to resume a certain class of lakheraj lands and Mokurrori holdings as adverted to before.

(5.) They were confirmed in their possession of the nankur khamar, and nijjote lands whether they accepted the settlement or not provided they paid the apportioned revenue (Sec. 39, Reg. VIII.)

(6.) Those who finally declined to accept the Settlement were allowed a malikana in consideration of their proprietory rights (Sec. 54, Reg. VIII.)

(7.) They were empowered to "let the remaining lands of their Zemindaries or estates, under ... conditions, *in whatever manner* ..." (Sec. ... Reg. VII.) The ... lands ... lands as were not adverted to in the clauses of preceding ... sections ... of Reg. VII. ... Reg. VIII. ... Grishna were will be seen hereafter.

(8.) Their ... were made ... summary ... for arrears of revenue [Sec. 5 Reg. XLIV of 1793.]

(9.) They were encouraged "to grant ... in the ... for ... main object was ... that they will enjoy ... the fruits of their own good management and industry, and that no demand will ever be made upon them or their heirs, or successors, by the present or any future Government for any augmentation of the public assessment of their respective estates" (Para 2 Sec. 7 Reg. I)

10.) They were enjoined "to conduct themselves with good faith and moderation towards their dependent talookdars and ryots" and to require their officers also to behave that way (Para 3 ditto.)

(11.) Government reserved the power of enacting laws whenever proper "for protection and welfare of the dependent talookdars and ryots"

(12.) the power of imposing sayer or other taxes such as abkari taxes was taken away from them Sec. 35, Reg. VIII.

(13.) The proprietors were ordered to revise and consolidate all the existing abwabs and mhatoots with the *assul* rent into one specific sum (Sec. 54, Reg. VIII.)

(14.) They were prohibited to impose any new abwab or mhatoot under any pretence whatever [Sec. 55, Reg. VIII]

(15.) They were ordered to grant pattahs to ryots for a period not exceeding 10 years and to determine rents in modes to be specified hereafter [sections 56 to 60, Reg. VIII. and Sec. 2, Reg. XLIV. of 1793.]

(16.) Neither they nor the Government had the power to increase the rent of istemrardars who held land at a fixed rent for more than twelve years before the settlement [Sec. 49, Reg. VIII.]

(17.) They were prohibited from enhancing the rents of dependent talooks except under particular circumstances and to a prescribed limit. (Sec. 51, Reg. VIII.)

(18.) They had the power of ejecting all ryots khoodkhast or paikast having a right of occupancy or not, but not having "right of property or transferable possession" for arrears of rent even without recourse to law. Vide clause 7, Sec. 15, Reg. VII of 1799 which amongst other things provides :—"or if the defaulter be a lease-holder or other tenant, having a right of occupancy only so long as a certain rent or a rent determinable on certain principles according to local rates and usages, be paid without *any right of property or transferable possession*, the proprietor of whom such tenures are held, or the farmer or other person to whom such proprietor may have leased, or committed his rights, must be understood as having a *right of ousting the defaulting tenant from the* ... *limited by a breach of the conditions of it.*" Here the phrases "right of property" and "transferable possession" are convertible.

19. They were divested of their semi-regal powers of ... of suits (Sec. 50, Reg. VIII), of keeping ... (Sec. 2 Reg. XXII of 1793), of appointing ... kanungoes and kanongoes [Sec. 34. Reg. VII] &c. ... and the responsibility for the peace of the country ... Sec. 6 & 7, Reg. VIII.)

20. They ... to remain bound by the terms of the settlement kabuliats not repealed by any Regulation (clause, 1, Sec. 67, Reg. VIII.)

21. Their power to summon and if necessary to compel the attendance of their tenants was maintained (clause 8 Sec. 15. Reg. VII of 1799.)

22. From 1799 they were empowered to realize rent from under-tenants and dependent talookdars by summary arrest and summary sale of the undertenures (Sec. 9 &c. Reg. XXXV. of 1795 and Sec. 14 & 15, Reg. VII of 1799)

23. Their power of coercion was restrained, and they were invested with the powers of distraint of not only the produce of the land but of all personal property and cattle of the defaulting ryots (Sec. 2. Reg. XVII. of 1793.)

24. From 1812 they were free to grant leases for any period of time or perpetuity Sec. 2, Reg. V. of 1812.

25. Phulkur, Bankur, Julkur, belong to the proprietors Preamble to Reg. XXVII of 1793.

26. They had a right to the accretions and so had the subordinate tenureholders whether a khoodkast ryot holding a mourassi istemrari tenure at fixed rate of rent per bigha or any other description of undertenant liable by his engagements or by established usages to an increase of rent for the land annexed to his tenure by alluvion, but not ordinary ryots Sec. 4, Reg. XI of 1825.

27. Purchasers at revenue sales got the estates free of all incumbrances and engagements with talookdars, tenants, and ryots and were entitled to receive "whatever the former proprietors would have been entitled to demand according to the established usages and rates of the Purgunnah or District . . . had the engagements so cancelled never existed" Sec. 5, Reg. XLIV of 1793.

27*a*. In 1812 the Purgana rates being found very uncertain in many instances they were empowered to grant pattahs and make collections "according to the rate payable for land of a similar description in the places adjacent, not exceeding the highest rate paid within last three years where no established Purgana rates would be found (Sec. 5 to 7, Reg. V. of 1812.)

27*b*. In cases of dependent talooks 10 per cent. to be allowed as profits (Sec. 8 ditto.)

27*c*. In cases of intended enhancement notice to be given (Sec 9 ditto)

27*d*. In 1822 they were expressly declared entitled to eject all ryots except khoodkast kudemee ryot or resident and hereditary cultivator, having a prescriptive right of occupancy and hereditary transferable tenures existing at the time of the Settlement though they were subject to enhancement (Sec. 32, Reg. XI of 1822)

27*e*. In 1845 power to eject all tenants except khoodkast or kudemee ryots having rights of occupancy at fixed rents or at rents assessable according to the fixed rules under Regulations in force was preserved (Sec. 26 Act I of 1845.)

27*f*. In 1859 "occupancy ryots" the creatures of ... of 1859 alone were protected (Sec. 37 ...

We have ...

We thank Babu Dinabandhu Sanyal for a copy of his Life of Justice Dwarkanath Mitter. It is a complete biography of that man of true genius, that worthy son of Bengal, whose memory his countrymen will not let willingly die. We must reserve to a future issue an extended notice of the book, which no admirer of Dwarkanath should be without, but we will reproduce here some pregnant thoughts of the writer on some important questions, which occur in a very interesting letter to Dr. Congreve, written we believe sometime in 1871. Dwarkanath writes :

Our educators on the other hand, and I am sorry to say that with a solitary exception here and there the great majority of them do not even know what education is, seem to think that the only function of a teacher is to assist his pupils in getting up parrot-like a few unconnected and unintelligible formulæ, selected from the worst books possible, in order that the majority of them might come out as B. A.s and M. A.s at the end of a given period of time, and his own salary increased in proportion to the number of successful candidates. The higher authorities think that the subject of education apart from the question connected with the reduction of expenditure is too unimportant to deserve any serious consideration; and if they interfere at all, they do so only to add to the number of our Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors whose sole business is to waste immense quantity of stationery in drawing up *colour de rose* reports at the and of every official year. At present, the cry is for mass education. High education, they say, has had enough care devoted it, and the result is any thing but satisfactory. By some strange oversight, the masses have been altogether neglected; and as their education is the first duty of the state, and there can be no education without funds, the people must be taxed right and left to enable the Government to discharge this hitherto forgotten obligation. I have already given you some idea of the state of *High Education* in our country, and you can very well imagine the glorious harvest which *mass education*, if conducted on the same plan is likely to yield. The old bonds established by theocracy which are still keeping society together will of course be the first thing that will be knocked on the head; and we shall have throughout the length and breadth of this vast country no other principle to guide us than that sublime creation of modern Political economy, namely, the principle of competition "open" or "understood."

The state of our judicial administration is equally unsatisfactory. Perjury and forgery have increased to an awful extent, so much so that there is scarcely a single case in which both parties are not guilty of producing a mass of false evidence, oral or documentary. The usual explanation of course is that the Indian is too black to be honest, as if the vices above referred to were indigenous to the soil of this country alone. One need not however go very far to ascertain the true cause of this deplorable state of things. The introduction of a judiciary system altogether unsuited to the requirements of the people, the general incompetency of the judicial functionaries most of whom are totally ignorant of the manners, customs and languages of the people, and an undue haste to dispose of cases without sufficient deleberation are quite sufficient to account for it, without arttibuting any peculiar depravity to the national character. Then again the Legislative Mill is going on incessantly. Laws passed yesterday are repealed to-day, and the result is that the most studious member of the profession is unable to keep pace with the rapidity of legislation. People will forge and perjure themselves so long as they find it their interest to do so, but our legislators seem to think that rapid change of laws is a panacea for all evils.

Our financial position however is the worst of all. You know very well that the people of the country have no voice whatever either in the matter of raising the revenue or in that of spending it. This privilege, we as a conquered people have no right to claim. But we are certainly entitled to see that the burdens imposed upon us are in proportion to our means, and that whatever is taken from us is not absolutely wasted if not spent exclusively for our benefit. But alas! matters are every day becoming worse and worse. Two sources of taxation; the imperial and the local, have been opened simultaneously and the whole country is

groaning under an accumulated burden of taxes which it is by no means able to bear. The moral consequence of such a disastrous state of things can be more easily imagined than described.

Appointments are created for which there is not the slightest necessity, but the most pressing public demands are overlooked on the ground of want of funds. Such a penny-wise and pound-foolish system of policy, if allowed to go on unchecked, will ultimately end in the total ruin of the people, for there certainly is a point beyond which taxation cannot go, notwithstanding all the devices and manipulations of Political Economy. Curses though not loud but deep are to be heard in almost every part of the country, and I can venture to say without the slightest fear of contradiction that the British Government has never been more unpopular than it is at the present moment. A sad want of sympathy with the people and their feelings seems to be one of its chief characteristics ; and I regret to say that there are good grounds to support the charge.

It is a pity that the private correspondence of Justice Dwarkanath Mitter is not preserved.

We invite attention to an advertizement of the Calcutta International Exhibition. We hope the notification will be extensively circulated in the Mofussil to attract the masses to the Exhibition.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta,

Beware of other worthless imitations.

Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—Its Unequalled Efficacy in General Debility. —In cases of Debility and Defective Nutritions, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq, District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds writes : —" In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light - Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit ; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions ; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jonghs' Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Saturday, 22nd September, 1883.

Our commercial markets have hardly manifested as yet any interesting change for the better, want of animation continues to prevail in all the markets keeping transactions within narrow limits.

The Piece-Goods market has rather been somewhat lively since the past few days, but sales in order to meet buyers have been made at sacrificing rates owing to previous large stocks and recent heavy imports. The fall in prices was noticed in all descriptions more or less viz :

In Grey White Coloured Printed and Fancy goods. In Grey Shirtings and Dhooties the fall has been more remarkable than in others—this trade it must be said has not been in a healthy state since some time past ; unless smart remedies are adopted early the trade might come to a collapse.

Yarn market very quiet for import kinds whilst country manufactures find buyers for low counts even at enhanced rates.

In Export.—Tea alone attracts better attention which led to a good amount of business ; at the public sale held on the 20th instant, 17,175 chests were offered. 16179 found buyers There was a strong demand and prices were well sustained.

In Oil-seeds nothing of importance transpired, prices remain much the same.

Wheat market continued steady but discouraging reports from Europe checked free operations, prices in consequence have slightly declined.

Rice market active as there have been large transactions in low qualities even at advanced rates, whilst for medium Balam and Table sorts the prices remain much the same as before.

Jute—This market has rather been in an excited state owing to very limited supplies, quite inadequate to meet the demands of the trade. The report of the outturn for the season falling much below the average production is now being confirmed and prices have risen considerably high during the last few days.

In Joint-stock shares there have been a heavy fall in prices owing to want of accommodations and parties failing to perform their time bargains a regular panic had prevailed. In this market Jute industries owing to a great advance in prices of the raw material which combining with the absence of demand for manufactured goods have dropped in prices from 40 to 50 Rs. per share, the losses are calculated to be very heavy.

Monetary.

Money market has been tight since the past fortnight and the Bank of Bengal has during the period raised 2 per cent of its rates of interest and discount all round, the present rate is 7 per cent. for loans on deposit of Government securities.

Government securities have rather been quiet, and prices have dropped to 98-13 for 4 per cents. and 103-8 for 4½.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mofussil Subscriptions.	Rs.	As.	P
A. G. Hari Row Esq., Mayaveram	1	2	0
Oomraotee City Library	13	4	0
John Collet Esq., Shimoga	6	12	0
Wakanar Reading Room	13	4	0
Phonidhur Chelliha Esq., Debrooghur	20	0	0
L. N. Kakotee Esq., Jorehat	6	10	0
Balmokund Danee Esq., Ranchee	6	10	0
Secy. Reading Club, Korantadi	6	8	0
H. H. The Maharaja of Tipperah	19	14	0
J. Raman Menan Esq , Madras	3	10	0
Chairman Road Cess Committee, Tipperah	8	8	0
Raja Bahadoor of Bhinga,	1	12	0
Bibhiram Barooah Esq., Shillong	3	5	0
Baboo Janoky Bullubh Sen, Mahigunge	6	8	0
„ Hurro Chunder Chowdry, Sherepore	6	8	0
„ Monohary Lal Shome, Chinsura	2	0	0
„ Kashy Chunder Mookerjee, Soorsund	6	10	0
„ Bishumbhor Nath Pundit, Pertapgurh	5	0	0
„ Ashootose Lahoory, Dist. Eng. Rungpore	18	12	0
„ Nilrutton Roy Chowdry, Chittagong	6	10	0
„ Bromo Mohun Mullick, Hooghly	13	4	0
„ Sodasheo Ram Chunder, Hurdoi	13	4	0
„ Soseevoosun Mookerjee, Bhagulpore	6	12	0
„ Girindro Nath Mitra, Hazaribagh	6	8	0
„ Saroda Persad Ghose, Beerbhoom	6	10	0
„ Dinno Nath Mukerjee Roy Bahadur, Rungpore	12	7	0
„ Annoda Persad Bose, Bhola	7	0	0
„ Atool Krishna Bose, Motihari	9	15	0
„ Duckhina Runjon Mookerjea, Balasore	13	4	0
„ Kanty Chunder Banerjea, Gya	6	10	0
„ Brojo Nath Mookerjea, Moozufferpore	10	0	0
„ Deno Nath Dey, Khulna	8	0	0
„ Kali Kissor Das, Bajitpore Mymensingh	13	4	0
„ Luckhiram Das, Mongoldoi	16	0	0
„ Mohim Chunder Bysak, Pubna	6	10	0

Advertisements.

WANTED.

An Overseer on Rs. 100 per mensem including travelling allowance.

Preference will be given to the graduates of the Engineering College who have worked for at least 3 years in the P. W. Department.

Applications for the appointment together with copies of testimonials will be received up to the 20th October 1883.

Dhubri, The 19th September, 1883. } District Engineer, Goalpara District.

WANTED by the Road Cess Committee, Lohardugga District, two competent Sub-Overseers possessing the qualification of Sub-Overseer D. P. W., and having practical knowledge and experience in Road making and constructing masonry bridges. They should also be able to ride.

Salary Rs. 30 with traveiling allowance Rs. 7-8 per mensem, each.

Applications with testimonials are to be sent to the undersigned.

Ranchi, District Engineer's Office. } W. Venkatareddy Naidu, District Engineer.

Notice.

Wanted a passed Midwife for the Gya Pilgrim Hospital on a salary of Rs. 20 per month with permission to have private practice. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 31st October, 1883.

Gya, Municipal Office, The 19th Sept., 1883. } (Sd.) Bhupsen Singh, Vice-Chairman.

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY.

100 acres of culturable land situate within 15 miles of Calcutta, to start a farm and a dairy. Easy Communication with Calcutta by River or Railway, and a small dry pucca house on the land will be considered as great recommendations. Communicate with Sreb Nath Dutta, National Tea Co. Bishanath Darrang before 30th day of November. A Dalal who will be able to secure such a land will be sufficiently rewarded.

পোর্ট ক্যানিং এবং ল্যাণ্ড ইম্প্রবমেণ্ট কোং লিমিটেড্।

বিজ্ঞাপন।

এতদ্দারা সম্বাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সেয়ার প্রতি ১৪ টাকা হিসাবে নবম ডিবিডেণ্ড দিবার নির্দ্ধারণ হইয়াছে। ১২ই সেপ্টেম্বর তারিখে যে সকল অংশীদারদিগের নাম রেজষ্টরিতে আছে তাঁহারা সেয়ার সার্টিফিকেট প্রদর্শন করিলে তাহাদিগকে ২১শে সেপ্টেম্বর শুক্রবারে কিম্বা তাহার পরে ঐ ডিবিডেণ্ড বা মূলাফার অংশ দেওয়া যাইবে।

বোম্বাইবাসী অংশীদারদিগকে ঐ কোম্পানির ৮ নং ফর্বস্ ষ্ট্রীটস্থিত আফিসে এই ডিবিডেণ্ড দেওয়া যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার অংশীদারদিগকে ক্লাইব ষ্ট্রীটের ১০৪ নং ডেবিড্ সাস্থন কোম্পানির আফিসে দেওয়া যাইবে।

অধ্যক্ষদিগের অনুমত্যানুসারে
শ্রীসদানন্দ বালকিসন
কর্ম্মাধ্যক্ষ।

বোম্বাই,
১২ই সেপ্টেম্বর, ১৮৮৩।

FOR SALE
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

A two storied *pucca* house (new) with garden and two tanks adjoining at Newgipara in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta. Only an hour's drive from the Exibition. Apply to the Proprietor at No. 210/3, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

Price Rs 5,00,000.

The Dubari estate in the district of Azimghur, about 14 miles in length and 7 in breadth, and containing about 28,000 beegahs of valuable land.
For particulars apply to.

D. L. Cowie and Co.,
Calcutta 10 September, 1883.

Chandeliers.

FOR THE APPROACHING DOORGA POOJA.

Mackenzie Lyall and Co will sell by auction on Friday the 28th September Current in the Exchange, Commercial Sale Rooms, an Invoice of Elegant Cut Crystal Glass Chandeliers for which private offers will be entertained in the meantime. The whole now on view.

আগামি দুর্গাপূজার জন্য মেকেঞ্জিলায়েল কোম্পানি তাঁহাদিগের এক্সেঞ্জের কমর্সিয়াল নিলাম ঘরে আগত ২৮শে সেপ্টেম্বর তারিখে শুক্রবারে নূতন আমদানি কতকগুলি উৎকৃষ্ট কাটা, কাঁচের ঝাড় বিক্রয় করিবেন। ইতিমধ্যে গোপনীয় বিক্রয়ের জন্য ক্রেতাদিগের নিকট দর লইবেন। সমস্ত ঝাড় দেখাইবার জন্য সাজাইয়া রাখা হইয়াছে।

শ্রীমদ্ভাগবত

একসহস্র মাত্র বিনামূল্যে বিতরিত।

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বহরমপুর, রাধারমণ যন্ত্র। শ্রীরামনারায়ণ বিদ্যারত্ন শ্রীমদ্ভাগবত প্রকাশক।

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

It is hereby brought to the notice of the general public, that an Exhibition of all things worthy to be shown from all the countries of the world will be held in Calcutta on the Maidan, from the 4th December 1883 till the 1st March 1884. For many months buildings have been under construction by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the south side of the Museum and on the Maidan, for the purpose of containing all the things that will be sent. In the Exhibition buildings will be shown machinery of all kinds, and the manufactures and inventions of England and all other foreign countries, and there will be specimens there of all the richest and best things made in Bengal and the other provinces of the Empire, which have been collected from all parts by officers specially appointed by the Government. People will come in great numbers from all parts of the world to see the glory and greatness of India, and the people of India will be able to see the numberless beautiful productions of the east and west. Thus new manufactures of foreign things will be introduced into India, and increased trade and cheapness of articles will follow.

Besides all these things, there will be exposed to the view of whoever wishes to see the best and richest jewels of the Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, Thakurs, Zemindars, Bankers, and other rich men. For these, of which the value will be many lakhs of rupees, a special building has been made, in which they can be kept safe and well shown.

These things will be always visible, and there will also be at fixed hours of the afternoon and evening varied and beautiful tamashas to suit all kinds of people. Among these will be music of many kinds, and other entertainments of a polytechnic character, which will be changed from time to time.

In order that every person, whether rich or poor, may be able to visit the Exhibition as often as he may wish, the price of admission has been made for all hours of every day, except Sunday and Wednesday, from 10 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. four annas. In the evening the price will be eight annas. On Wednesdays, in order that those persons who wish to see the Exhibition may do so with special ease and comfort, the charge will be one rupee.

It is also desired that the ladies of India may see the Exhibition privately, and in a manner which will not injure their caste, and for this reason special days will hereafter be set apart, on which ladies only will be admitted and all men will be excluded.

This is the first opportunity which has ever occurred for the people of India to see all these wonderful and beautiful things, and it is not likely that such a chance will occur again during the lifetime of men now living. It is, therefore, the wish of the Government, which has taken so much pains, and spent so much money in collecting them, that all persons, high and low, great and small, rich and poor, should come to see the Exhibition, and it is for this reason that the prices of entrance have been fixed so low. Every one should come.

(TRANSLATION.)

কলিকাতা আন্তর্জাতিক প্রদর্শন।

এতদ্দারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে অবগত করা যাইতেছে যে পৃথিবীর সমস্ত দেশের দর্শনীয় বস্তু সমুদয়ের একটী প্রদর্শনী এই সালের ৪ঠা ডিসেম্বর হইতে আগত সালের ১লা মার্চ্চ পর্য্যন্ত কলিকাতার ময়দানে হইবে। অনেক মাস ধরিয়া বাঙ্গালার লেপ্টেনেণ্ট গবর্ণরের আদেশে জাদুঘরের দক্ষিণ ভাগে ও ময়দানে প্রদর্শনীয় বস্তু সমুদয়ের সংস্থিতির জন্য বাটীসকল নির্ম্মিত হইতেছে। এই প্রদর্শনীর বাটী সমূহের মধ্যে ইংলণ্ড ও অন্যান্য বিদেশ সম্ভূত যন্ত্র, শিল্প, ও আবিষ্কৃত সামগ্রী সমুদয় প্রদর্শিত হইবে। আর বাঙ্গালা দেশে ও এই সাম্রাজ্যের অন্যান্য দেশে যত বহু মূল্য ও অত্যুৎকৃষ্ট বস্তু নির্ম্মিত হইয়া থাকে, যাহা গবর্ণমেণ্টের বিশেষ নিযুক্ত কর্ম্মচারীগণ কর্ত্তৃক সংগৃহীত হইয়াছে তাহাদেরও আদর্শ প্রদর্শিত হইবে। ভারতবর্ষের মাহাত্ম্য ও গৌরব দেখিবার জন্য পৃথিবীর সকল দেশ হইতে বহুল লোকের সমাগম হইবে। আর ভারতবাসীরা পৃথিবীর পূর্ব্ব ও পশ্চিম দেশসম্ভূত অসংখ্য সুন্দর সামগ্রী দেখিতে পাইবেন। এই প্রকার বিদেশীয় নূতন শিল্প বস্তু সকল ভারতবর্ষে প্রচলিত হইবে এবং নানা বস্তুর বাণিজ্যের আধিক্যতা উৎপাদিত ও সুলভতা হইবে।

এই সকল বস্তু ব্যতীত যে কেহ ইচ্ছুক হইবেন মহারাজা, রাজা, নবাব, ঠাকুর, জমীদার, মহাজন, ও অন্যান্য ধনী লোকদিগের মণি মাণিক্যাদি দেখিতে পাইবেন। এই সকল বস্তুর নিমিত্ত, যাহার মূল্য লক্ষ লক্ষ টাকা হইবে, একটী স্বতন্ত্র বাটী নির্ম্মিত হইয়াছে যথায় উহা প্রদর্শিত ও সুরক্ষিত হইবে।

এই প্রদর্শনীয় বস্তু সকল সর্ব্বদা দেখিতে পাওয়া যাইবে এবং অপরাহ্ণ ও রজনীর নির্দ্দিষ্ট সময়ে বিভিন্ন রুচি লোকের জন্য বিভিন্ন প্রকার ও মনোহর তামাসা প্রদর্শিত হইবে। ইহার মধ্যে নানাপ্রকার বাদ্য ও বিজ্ঞান বিষয়ক কৌতুক হইবে ও সময়ে সময়ে উহা পরিবর্ত্তিত হইবে।

যাহাতে প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তি কি ধনী, কি দরিদ্র, যতবার ইচ্ছা এই প্রদর্শনী দেখিতে পারেন, রবিবার ও বুধবার ব্যতীত সপ্তাহের সকল দিবসেই সকাল ১০টা হইতে বৈকাল ৭॥০ পর্য্যন্ত প্রবেশের মূল্য চারি আনা নির্দ্ধারিত হইয়াছে, রাত্রিতে প্রবেশের মূল্য আট আনা হইবে। বুধবারে যাঁহারা বিশেষ সুবিধা ও স্বচ্ছন্দের সহিত প্রদর্শনী দেখিতে ইচ্ছুক হইবেন তাঁহাদের এক টাকা দিতে হইবে।

ইহাও বাঞ্ছিত যে ভারত মহিলারা এমন অপ্রকাশিত ভাবে এই প্রদর্শনী দেখিতে পান যে তাহাতে জাতির কোনরূপ হানি না হয়, এই জন্য ভবিষ্যতে নির্দ্দিষ্ট দিবস কেবল তাঁহাদের জন্যই রাখা যাইবে, যখন কেবল স্ত্রীলোকদিগেরই প্রবেশাধিকার থাকিবে এবং পুরুষ নিষিদ্ধ হইবে।

এই সকল বিচিত্র ও মনোহর সামগ্রী সমুদয় সন্দর্শনের ভারতবাসীদিগের এইটীই প্রথম সুবিধা এবং এমন বোধ হয় যে এখন যাঁহারা জীবিত আছেন তাঁহাদিগের জীবদ্দশায় পুনশ্চ এইরূপ সৌভাগ্য আর ঘটিবে না। এই জন্য গবর্ণমেণ্টের ইচ্ছা এই যে যেমন সংগ্রহ করিতে এত যত্ন ও ব্যয় হইয়াছে কি উচ্চ, কি নীচ, কি প্রধান, কি অপ্রধান, কি ধনী, কি দরিদ্র সকলেই এই প্রদর্শনীয় দেখিতে আসুক এবং ইহার জন্যই প্রবেশের মূল্য এত অল্প করা হইয়াছে। প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তিরই আসা কর্ত্তব্য।

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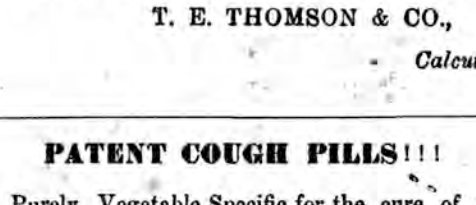

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